

they haven't  
the courage

# McGILL DAILY

of their lack  
of conviction

Vol. 55 — No. 91

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1966

3 cents

## Eight receive grants

Fourteen Quebec students, eight of them from McGill, were awarded first-year graduate study fellowship this week by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

The McGill students are William Benjamin, Music; Susan Bernstein, Psychology; Mark Glouberman, Philosophy; Patrick MacFadden, History; Adam Morton, Philosophy; Morris Moscovitch, Psychology; David Richardson, Economics; and Nicholas Zekulin, nineteenth-century Russian literature.

Each Woodrow Wilson fel-

low may use his award, worth \$2,000 plus full tuition, at any graduate school in Canada or the United States.

Also receiving awards were Louise Ouellet from Laval University, James Hassinger and Michael Plischke from Loyola College, Serge Carlos from l'Université de Montréal, and James Curtis and Arnold Keller from Sir George Williams University.

## Viet protestors fined

Two McGill students have been fined \$15 for their part as demonstrators against the war in Viet Nam.

Paul Berkowitz and Julius Grey, both in first-year Arts and active members of the McGill New Democratic Youth, were with the group participating in an abortive "lie-down" protest on Parliament Hill last Friday. An RCMP sergeant testified that they were blocking traffic at the entrance to Parliament's Centre Block by "flopping and lying down".

Grey and Berkowitz were the only two persons among the 59 charged to plead guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace. The remaining 57 were remanded

for trial to May 10, after Spring exams.

Magistrate Glenn E. Strike said that the young men were entitled to express their opinions and meet in a public place, but it was their duty to see that they were not breaking the law when exercising their rights.

The Defense Counsel emphasized that their act was a political one and not a criminal one. However, the Crown Attorney said that if the matter were treated lightly, it would mean "open season for sit-ins on Parliament Hill."

## Indian princess speaks out

by ELLY ALBOIM and PETER ALLNUIT

Kahn Tineta-Horn, the on-again, off-again princess of Caughnawaga, stomped into the Union on Tuesday and proceeded to scalp verbally almost everyone in sight.

The beautiful and iconoclastic Miss Horn lambasted the Canadian Government, university students, the French (among whom she numbered some of her best friends), the Hurons, CUS, UGEQ, Sharon Sholzberg, Patrick MacFadden and many, many others.

The self-described "racist", who denied that she had royal blood ("Oh, that, the press created it"), reminded Canadians that they were living on someone else's land and should be prepared to "pay the rent", which she threatened to double in fourteen years. The rent currently stands at approximately \$1 million a day, according to the Indian spokeswoman.

She branded French Canada a "foundling nation" preserved through the good graces of the Iroquois, and claimed that the first French settlers were "harlots, deportees, rejects and criminals like Dollard des Ormeaux" led by "rascals and fools like Frontenac".

Her words for the Hurons were also less than kind: "We refused to speak French. The Hurons agreed to and they are extinct".

And her view of history: "North America is English-speaking and French Canadians have kept their language and religion due to the efforts of the Iroquois". "If it weren't for us, you would all be Americans", she added.

She accused Sharon Sholzberg of being engaged in a "musical comedy to surrender to a French-speaking union". She demonstrated the ludicrousness of this stand by pointing out that the British and Americans fought to protect people of Miss Sholzberg's faith from Hitler while "the French did not resist".

Miss Horn then drew a bead on university students — "the privileged of the privileged class".

"You might be labelled parasites, your education is a very selfish thing. You are the most selfish of self-centered people".

## Sholzberg casts tie-breaking vote

# Daily appointments ratified

by VIVIAN WISEMAN

The nomination of Sandy Gage as Editor-in-Chief of the Daily has been approved despite a determined right-wing attempt to block his appointment.

Gage, and his three-man Managing Board, were ratified after another stormy Council meeting when Sharon Sholzberg cast a tie-breaking vote.

In somewhat confused fashion, Council first rejected the new editors by an 8-6 vote. Margaret Leworthy of Nursing and Frank Farago of Engineering abstained.

But as the vote was being tabulated, Internal Vice-President Marty Edelstein burst into the Board Room scantily clad in bathrobe and slippers. He sleepily demanded the right to vote on the issue. He apparently had fallen asleep in his Union bedroom.

Meanwhile, Miss Leworthy informed Council that she wished to reconsider her abstention and a re-vote was called for.

In the vote that followed, Miss Leworthy sided with the Daily's recommendations as did Edelstein. It was 8-8.

And President Sholzberg broke the tie.

In what resembled certain senate investigations of another era, Gage was grilled by Council members on his policies.

Leading the five-hour attack were Arnold Aberman of Medi-

cine, Phil Gooch of Architecture, Bob Vineberg of Law and Charles Kasner of Commerce.

Early in the debate Kasner moved a committee be established to make a month-long study of the relationship between Council and the Daily, and that Council withhold discussion of next year's Managing Board until the proposed committee presented its report.

The motion called for President- and Vice-President-elects McCoubrey, Aberman and McLean to form this committee.

This motion and subsequent amendments thereto were defeated after two hours of bantering during which various Council members mentioned the dangers of delaying consideration of the outgoing Managing Board's proposed slate.

It was past midnight when the Daily's nominations were finally presented for ratification or rejection.

Editor Patrick MacFadden cautioned Council that it could ratify or reject Daily appointees on grounds of journalistic competence only. A statement of editorial policy could come only from the group responsible for the whole year's paper, and only after it has begun to function as a body.

Norman Segalowitz, Arts and Science Representative, said discussion of editorial policy should be postponed until the Managing Board is ratified. Aberman proposed investigation first. Frank Farago of Engineering, amended the original motion by suggesting that the entire Students' Council investigate relations between Council and the Daily.

Aberman had proposed that such a committee meet this month and that ratification of appointments be withheld until the committee reports to council.

"You cannot decide what the relationship should be until you actually see the paper put out", said MacFadden; "The newspaper runs under the charter and code of ethics of the Canadian University Press", as stated in the Daily masthead.

Miss Sholzberg handed the gavel to Segalowitz and spoke on the issue. "The competence of the proposed managing board can in no way be affected by a different interpretation of the relationship between Council and the Daily; I see no reason to postpone the appointments", she said.

External Affairs VP Ken Cabatoff said "Council has become fascinated with the whole Daily drama". He said the Daily can be investigated by Council at any time and ratification should take place now.

Aberman's sub-amendment was put, and carried 9-8.

Graduate representative, Sola Ogunbanwo, said that Council is interested in the nominees and should question them. Peter Smith also of Graduate studies said, "Gage has been managing editor of the Daily for the past year. Anyone who voted on Daily issues this year and does not know him is a damn lousy representative".

Stephen Schecter, Arts and Science representative, asked Jim McCoubrey to explain his platform statement that Daily policy must remain bipartisan. McCoubrey said, "I have no quarrel with the competence of the individuals nominated". But the Daily "will have to represent Council policy".

MacFadden asked if this would necessitate the Daily's withdrawal from CUP since the paper would no longer be autonomous.

(continued on page 14)

## Convocation plans finalized

Final plans have been made for this year's Convocation activities, to take place at the end of May.

On Sunday, May 29, Dean Bothwell of Christ Church Cathedral will give the address at the Baccalaureate Sermon at 5 pm in Redpath Hall. This short service will be interdenominational in nature.

The service will be followed by a wine and cheese party to which all graduates are invited. The Twilight Concert will take place that same eve-

ning on the Lower Campus, with the RCAF Band performing.

On Monday, May 30, the Ball and Banquet will be held in the Grand Salon of the Sheraton Mount Royal. Graduates will be entertained by the music of Sacha and his orchestra. Tickets, at \$12 per couple, will be on sale soon at the Union Box Office.



## Athlone Fellowships awarded to four engineering students



GEORGE WRIGHT



ROLF MAMEN



LAWRENCE SNIDER



KEN JOHNS

## WHAT'S WHAT

### SPECIAL CONVOCATION

A Special Convocation will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 4 pm in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium.

Ten distinguished scientists will be honoured by the University on the occasion of the official opening of the McIntyre, Stewart and Maass Buildings.

### CHORAL SOCIETY

The Choral Society will present its second concert of the year on March 19 at 8:15 pm in the Currie Gym.

Among the selections to be performed are sea chanties, madrigals, traditional folk tunes and Bach's Peasant Cantata.

The Martlets and the Male Chorus, who sing Barbershop music, will also appear.

Tickets cost \$1.25 and are on sale at the Union Box Office, at the International Music Store, and at the door.

### PC ELECTIONS

Elections for the executive of the Progressive Conservative Club will take place on March 25 in the Union Ballroom.

Any member who wishes to contest the position of President or Vice-President must present a petition with ten signatures on it to Howard Shapray by March 18.

Candidates for President will speak for seven minutes and other candidates will speak for five minutes.

### TURKISH STUDENTS

The Turkish Society will sponsor a panel discussion on "The

Brain Drain" on Friday, March 18 at 7:30 pm in Union, B-20-27.

Representatives from eight national clubs at McGill and two national clubs at Sir George Williams have been invited to participate. Jim McCoubrey, President, elect of McGill Students' Society,

and Barry Barnes, President of the SGWU Undergraduates' Society, have also been invited, as well as a representative from the Ministry of Education.

### SCARLET KEY

Five graduating students have been appointed to the Scarlet Key Honour Society.

The five are Leonard Angel, BA 4, Bob Berke, BSc 4, Dick Fei- (Continued on page 8)

## today

**LIBERAL CLUB:** Nomination meeting, Union Room, 457, 1 pm.

**HILLEL:** Study-discussion group on "Social Justice", Hillel House, 1 pm.

Reservations for the honours dinner-dance will be accepted until 4 pm at Hillel House.

**FILM SOCIETY:** Silent Series: "The General" with Buster Keaton, PSCA, 8 pm. Tickets for Spring Series now on sale at Union Box Office.

**ISA:** Election meeting. All ISA club presidents or their representatives are urged to attend. Union Room B27, 7:30 pm.

**MOTORCYCLE CLUB:** Meet in lobby of McConnell Engineering Building, for visit to Honda City, 4 pm.

**CANADIAN STUDENTS FOR FREEDOM:** Wallace Nesbitt, PC foreign policy critic and former UN vice-president, on Viet Nam, Union Ballroom, 1 pm.

**SCM:** Gourmet dinner, 75¢, SCM House, 7 pm. For reservations, phone 842-1156 before 1 pm.

**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Co-op supper, 3483 Peel, 6:30 pm.

**MOC:** Square dance, admission 75 cents, tickets at the door. Union Ballroom, 8:15 pm.

**YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE:** Irish folk songs sung by Alec Fitzgibbon and Ray Jenkins, 25 cents. 3625 Aylmer, 9 pm.

### SATURDAY, MARCH 12

**FILM SOCIETY:** Serie d'Essai: Chekov on film: "Lady with a Little Dog", "The Grasshopper". Also "Gene Autry and the Phantom Empire", Part II. L132, 7:30 pm.

**HILLEL:** Annual honours dinner-dance at Adath Israel Congregation, 1500 Ducharme, 7 pm. Admission by prior reservation only, \$4 per couple.

### SUNDAY, MARCH 13

**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Eucharist, 7:30 pm, followed by discussion, 8:15 pm. 3483 Peel.

(Continued on page 3)

**GO LIVELY...  
YOU'LL LIKE IT!**

**GO LAURENTIDE**

Bière  
**LAURENTIDE**  
Ale



**today**

(Continued from page 2)

**MONDAY, MARCH 14**  
**ANTHROPOLOGY - SOCIOLOGY SOCIETY:** Election meeting, L 738, 1 pm.

**HILLEL:** Dr. J. Schechter, rector of Bar-Ilan University, Tel Aviv, on "The University Student's Life in Israel", Hillel House, 1 pm.

**CAMERA CLUB:** Election meeting, Union Room 123-124, 1 pm.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 15**  
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE:** Aristone Chambatti on "The Rhodesian Crisis", Union Ballroom, 1 pm.

**FILM SOCIETY:** Executive meeting, Union Room 457-458, 1 pm.

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16**  
**NDP:** Club meeting, Union Room 123-124, 1 pm.

**LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY:** General meeting, Union Room B 24, 7:30 pm.

**HILLEL:** Last day of canteen service. Reservations accepted for Passover meals all day. 5460 Stanley.

**THURSDAY, MARCH 17**  
**ROCKET SOCIETY:** NASA film, "Flight of Faith 7", Engineering Room 204, 1 pm.

**HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY:** Dr. Russell N. Hanson, Yale University, on "A Picture of Theory of Meaning", Leacock Building Council Room, 8 pm.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 18**  
**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Co-op supper, 3483 Peel, 6:30 pm.

**FILM SOCIETY:** International series, "Il Bidone", by Fellini and "A Time Out of War", L132, 8:30 pm.

**HILLEL:** Study-discussion group on "Social Justice", Hillel House, 1 pm.

**TURKISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY:** Panel discussion on "The Brain Drain", Union Room B27, 7:30 pm.

**SUNDAY, MARCH 20**  
**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Eucharist, 7:30 pm, followed by discussion, 8:15 pm. 3483 Peel.

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23**  
**NDP:** Election meeting, Union Room 123-124, 1 pm.

**THURSDAY, MARCH 24**  
**FILM SOCIETY:** Buster Keaton in "Buster Keaton Rides Again", "The Railrodder" and early shorts, L132, 8 pm.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 25**  
**LIBERAL CLUB:** Election meeting, Union, 1 pm.

**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Eucharist, 8 pm, followed by co-op supper, 8:30 pm. 3483 Peel.

**PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES:** Executive elections, Union Ballroom, 1 pm.

**HILLEL:** Last day for reservations for Passover meals. 3460 Stanley.

**SATURDAY, MARCH 26**  
**FILM SOCIETY:** Serie d'Essai, underground films, L132, 7:30 pm.

**SUNDAY, MARCH 27**  
**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Eucharist, 7:30 pm, followed by discussion, 8:15 pm. 3483 Peel.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 5**  
**BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY:** "Discovery and Re-discovery in Science as Illustrated by Genetics", by Dr. L. C. Dunn, at a place still to be determined, 1 pm. Phone 484-5668 for location.

**Daily announces promotions****Gage named Editor-in-Chief**

The appointment of Sandy Gage, Robert Chodos, Stephen Schechter and John Skinner to the Managing Board of the Daily was ratified Wednesday by the Students' Council.

They will serve as Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Editor of the weekend review and Business Manager respectively.

Gage, a third year arts student in political science, served this year as Managing Editor of the Daily. Previously he served as News Editor and desk Editor for the paper.

Chodos is a third year student in honours, mathematics and physics. He served in the newly created post of Copy Editor this year, his third year with the Daily.

Schechter is a third year student in honours, political science and sociology. He has served as a copy desk editor this year and was in charge of the UGEQ report compiled last summer for the Students' Society.

Skinner, a second year arts student, was in charge of sports features this year. He has worked with Canadian Press.

Other promotions were announced at the annual Daily banquet last Friday night.

The masthead staff for next year includes: News Editor, Elly Alboim; Executive Editor, Judy Rebick; Newsfeatures Editor, Marc Raboy; Associate Editor, John Dufort; Copy Editor, Peter Allnutt; Sports Editor, Lawrence Haimovitch; Photography Editor, Jack Kapica; Senior Staff Writer, Aaron Sarna;

Archives Librarian, Anna Mae Barret.

The weekend review, called NOW this year, will have a new name and a revised format for next year.

Desk editors were named in the news, sports and copy departments. News: Dave Chenoweth, Danny Freedman, Don Macpherson, Robert Taylor and Vivian Wiseman. Sports: Michael Boone, Leslie Borshy, Dave Carin, Ken Pfafsky and Greg King. Copy: Maureen O'Donnell and Ellen Roseman.

Photography regulars next year will be Mike Bandler, Murray Hirsh, Mendel Kramer, Julian Lebensold and Mari Ollensis.

Daily awards were also presented at the banquet. Special awards went to this year's Ma-

naging Board, Patrick MacFadden, Sandy Gage, Dave McFarlane and Joy Fenston.

Gold awards were given to Bill Baker, Irwin Block, Robert Chodos, John Dufort, Aaron Sarna, Bernie Stern and Douglas Wilson.

Silver awards were presented to Elly Alboim, Peter Allnutt, Honey Drescher, Marty Freeman, Lawrence Haimovitch, Klara Horne, Jack Kapica, Kasbar Oghigian, Jaan Pill, Marc Raboy, Judy Rebick, John Skinner, Sue Swan and Joanna Warwick.

Bronze award winners were Dave Chenoweth, Robert Taylor, Vivian Wiseman, Danny Freedman, Michael Boone, Anna Mae Barret, Maureen O'Donnell, Cynthia Li, Dave Lowe, Ellen Roseman, Julian Lebensold, Henry Szechtman, Dave Carin, Judy Weisz, Clara Mian, Mary Ann McVicker, Mike Bandler, Murray Hirsh, Patrick Rahming, Marilyn Mirabelli, Ken Pfafsky, Leslie

Borshy, Don Macpherson, Barbara Moon, Mike Nerenberg, Mendel Kramer and Linda Read.

The Anacleto Pellegrini Cup went to Robert Taylor for meritorious devotion to duty.



**SANDY GAGE**  
*Editor-in-Chief*



**ROBERT CHODOS**  
*Managing Editor*



**STEPHEN SCHECTER**  
*Editor weekend supplement*



**JOHN SKINNER**  
*Business Manager*



**ELLY ALBOIM**  
*News Editor*



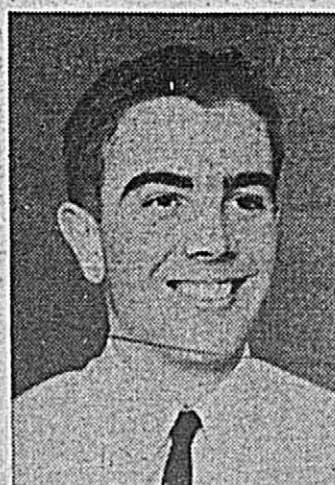
**JUDY REBICK**  
*Executive Editor*



**MARC RABOY**  
*Newsfeatures Editor*



**JOHN DUFORT**  
*Associate Editor*



**PETER ALLNUTT**  
*Copy Editor*



**LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH**  
*Sports Editor*



**JACK KAPICA**  
*Photography Editor*



**AARON SARNA**  
*Senior Staff Writer*



# McGILL DAILY

Fifty-Fifth year of publication  
THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

MARCH 11, 1966

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## MANAGING BOARD

Patrick D. MacFadden Editor-in-Chief  
Sandy Gage Managing Editor  
A. David McFarlane Business Manager  
Joy Fenston Editor of NOW

## DEPARTMENT HEADS

Irwin Block (News Editor); Aaron Sarma (Newsfeatures Editor); Robert Chodos (Copy Editor); Bernie Stern (Sports Editor); Bill Baker (Photography Editor); John Dufort (Archives Librarian); Ursula Lingies (Advertising Manager).

## STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

I'll come back and visit now and then. It was fun, friends. So thank I Mendel of the AP whose gonna stick it out, Kapica who doesn't like fat ties, Don who knows batman's secret, Ellen whose catching on, Ray-the-boy wonder and Klaramentor, To Judy, through a glass darkly, and nameless others, bigger and better days. Bye Fennie. Almond eyes happy birthday. Wud av cum but lunch is lunch! A First last mast, irbleck the apparition disappears into the shadows, this time for good.

## Envoi

Our revels, may we say, have ended for the year. And battered, bruised, but still, like the horns of elf-land, faintly blowing, we have delivered this delicate creature, the Daily, from the hands of its enemies, over into the welcoming arms of next year's Managing Board.

There, we hope, it will be allowed to rest. But, to change the metaphor, there is every possibility that boarding parties, complete with grappling irons, will be indulging their piratical fantasies during the course of the year. And the robbery will, of course, be attempted in the name of God, Queen,

Country, Freedom, Bi-Partisanship or whatever other totem that can be hauled in, dusted off and erected in order to work the baleful magic of the SC's true-blue shamans.

At last evening's SC meeting, spectators were treated to a preview of the shape of things to come as the sawn-off Savonarolas panted into action on the question of next year's Managing Board. Mr. Kasner of Commerce, an apt representative of Auden's brokers who roar "like beasts on the floor of the bourse" wanted to know, in his thin-lipped way, about the bedroom habits of next year's editor-in-chief. Mr. Gooch of Architecture, whose faltering probings at

what he takes to be the heart of a matter inevitably leave him swimming in the region of the large intestine, had a senatorial query about Mr. Gage's political ideology. Mr. Aberman's piping tremulo, scheduled to be McGill's voice to French Canada, could be heard soaring wildly into vast arpeggios of empyrean horse manure, wriggling savagely in its successful escape from pedestrian reality, returning to its owner's control only at one point, when in a fit of thumb-biting protervity, he seized his working papers and, to the accompaniment of short, strangled cries, proceeded to tear them to limpid shreds. While all the while in the outside chamber, to the accompaniment of whispered stratagem and a whole orchestration of mewling and puking, the baying Mr. Shapray, leader of the Conservative Club, marshalled and ceaselessly re-marshalled his pale presbyterian units in a last despairing attempt to win a majority against this journal.

The wall-eyed, the stoat-headed and the over-powerful subjects will be ranged in force, ready for next year. On another page of this last issue of the Daily, we reprint "A Louisiana Story", the strange tale of how voices can be silenced when Kontrol gives the word. The context and the names are different; only the issues are the same.

## FROM THE IVORY TOWER:

# Thoughts on the Alma Mater Fund

by David Goldenblatt

"God helps those who help themselves". Whatever the outcome of the provincial grants issue will be, whatever the financial future of McGill holds, one thing is clear. We must not ignore the importance of private funds and donations because that money is ours, McGill's, to do as she pleases and not revokable for political or other reasons.

In 1948 the Graduates' Society of McGill founded the Alma Mater fund. In 1964-65 that fund raised over half a million dollars for McGill, money with no strings attached, to be used by the administration wherever the need was greatest. In 1964-65, for example, increased bursaries were necessitated by increased fees. \$100,000 of the fund monies went to supply those bursaries.

Why should we care, when we are still students and hardly capable of supporting ourselves? We won't always be students! Once we graduate and join the money-earning community, we will have a certain amount of cash, over and above personal necessities, which we can dispose of for "worthy causes". It is then that the Alma Mater Fund will merit our attention.

It is unlikely that public funds will ever be

available in sufficient quantities to enable McGill to achieve or maintain excellence. Public funds may eventually cover all the necessities, although this itself often looks like a dream. As for the facilities, mental and physical, which make universities great, these will come from private donations or they will not come at all.

Many of us, particularly those who are about to graduate, have had or will have our classes interrupted by speakers, plugging the Graduates' Society and the Alma Mater Fund. This campaign is part of the Undergraduate Relations Committee's program of indoctrination. Their aim is to start us thinking about the importance of giving to McGill so that when the time comes to do so, we'll be prepared.

Old McGill is not nearly as healthy, financially, as her new buildings make her appear. Our Premier has been making sounds which indicate that he's not prepared to supply the medicine required in the dosages indicated. Someone has to take up the load. Unless we don't care about McGill's future, it would seem that we should be thinking about the Alma Mater Fund. 40,000 graduates should be able to shrink a pretty big deficit.

\* \* \*

McGill possesses an Endowment Fund of sizeable proportions. Not one tenth as big as Harvard's and much smaller than many of those which are bankrolling some of the bigger Universities across the border, nonetheless the Endowment Fund is there, and its income goes to defray some of the costs of operating our university. The Endowment Fund is not growing. Graduated Income Tax and inflation have radically cut down the chances which anyone has of becoming a multi... or even a plain ordinary millionaire.

McGill also receives — in widely varying and unpredictable amounts — grants from the provincial government. These have increased greatly in recent years, particularly since the death of Mr. Duplessis. However these grants are clearly subject to evaluation on other than purely academic criteria. They are sensitive to and profoundly affected by inflation and deflation.

Finally, McGill receives money from her own grads. The Graduates' Society, operating out of its home on University Street, reaches each year into the pockets of those who have passed

through the Roddick Gates, by means of the Alma Mater Fund.

Last year, over \$500,000 came out of the Fund into McGill. This year \$600,000 has been raised. At a 5% yield on average investments this represents the income on a human endowment fund of 12 million dollars. Sounds good. Actually it should be much better. Many graduates leave McGill, start earning good salaries, but never send anything to the Fund. In fact over 50% of McGill's graduates do not contribute at all. Furthermore, many of those who do contribute, send in paltry amounts bearing no relationship whatsoever to their means or McGill's needs.

It was to combat this dual problem that the Graduates' Society founded an Undergraduate Relations Committee, last year. No one expected to get donations from the students. However, it was hoped that, if the students could be spoken to and written to before they graduated, the Alma Mater Fund might enjoy greater success afterwards. Of course it is too early to say

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# LETTERS

## Clarification

Dear Sir,

The Film Society would like to clarify some of the difficulties which it has experienced with regard to the projection of its films this year. In particular this letter is prompted by the repeated breakdowns during the premiere of *Winter Kept Us Warm* on March 2 in the PSCA.

As (in our admittedly bumbling fashion) we attempt to present programmes of relatively high quality, it is all the more unfortunate that we are often sabotaged by projection difficulties.

We have lodged numerous complaints with the Visual Aids department of the university, who are responsible for all showings in L 132 and the PSCA. The following is their recent reply:

Dear Mr. Symansky:

Following our discussion and exchange of letters about the fiasco of the premiere of *"Winter Kept Us Warm"*, I am taking full responsibility for the booking of a relatively inexperienced projectionist into an auditorium which even in the hands of an old pro has its built-in problems. (Live sound to film to tape sound with silent film and back to film sound).

Your complaint about past problems that have cropped up is also well taken. Briefly, the only explanation that I can give you is, that the Visual Aids office has for some time in the recent past been running in second place to demands that both the university and the student society functions have made on us. There has literally not been the combination of available time and available auditorium facilities to intensively train our stringer projectionists. These part time people have been doing their best, but I

fully realize that it is not good enough. The department is in the throes of major change over and I assure you that uppermost on our list is to avoid recurrence of the problems you have so graciously put up with in the past few months.

Sincerely,

C.R. Schon (Visual Aids Dept)

We trust that this will serve to some extent in alleviating the impression caused by such unavoidable and unforeseen difficulties.

Adam Symansky,  
President,  
McGill Film Society.

## Proud To Belong

Dear Sir:

The recent Tashkent Agreement signed by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Late Prime Minister Shastri of India, does not seem to have influenced our friend Mr. Sadat Kazi the least. The two governments decided to stop any anti-propaganda and live in peace so that two countries could progress economically.

Mr. Kazi's remarks in the Daily (March 4, 1966) are most disastrous, firstly for the Tashkent agreement and then for the people of India and Pakistan. In his article he points out that Kashmir is under Indian military occupation and the whole Vale of Kashmir has become the vale of Tears. Here I might remind him that my home is in Srinagar, Kashmir, and I have lived there since my birth and would like to know when Mr. Kazi came to wipe off my tears. By writing such a fantastic article does not effect the stand of the people of Kashmir, of whom I am a part, against India. We are as good Indians as any from Delhi, Madras or any other part of India. The Jammu and Kashmir Government is run by its own people, as in the case of the other states of India. The Indian army has to be there as a matter of duty because this beautiful land

(Continued on page 18)



# NOW

## Beatrice Briggs

The SC's enormously competent money woman who sliced her way coolly through a jungle of budgets and insisted to the end on talking sense.

## Ken Cabatoff

Retiring External Affairs head who injected sincerity and idealism into student politics as well as creating a network of smooth-running committees.

## John Fekete

Literary Society head who through bad health and good, steered a deteriorating club into the mainstream of campus life by shouting loud and long about literature being important.

## Mrs. Gaudet

First Building Manager of the new Union, pourer of oil on troubled waters and a better administrator than anyone has a right to expect.

## Donald Kingsbury

Gadfly of the Math Department who showed the campus that professors and students can get together and come up with some new ideas.

## Ian McLean

ASUS mover who finally found a constructive role for McGill's largest undergraduate society and carried through a sharp-eyed critique of how courses work.

## Sola Ogunbanwo

The Post-Graduates' man on Council who insisted quietly that laws and constitutions, painfully won and easily lost, deserve respect.

## Tom Routledge

Anarchist editor of the Plumbers' Pot whose cheerful sanity acted as a safety valve when things looked bleak.

## John Saranuk

Switchboard - operator - porter - giver of change, advice and information, longtime tuck-shop denizen, who retires this summer after decades of service to generations of McGill students.

## Sharon Sholzberg

McGill's fighting SC leader who tried to fill the two solitudes with the sound of sanity and set history on its tail.

## Adam Symansky

Film Society President who this year built filmgoing into a major campus activity as well as unobtrusively widening his audience to include a considerable section of Montreal's film buffs.

## Peter Woo

The prolific letter writer who has carved for himself the unofficial position of the conscience of the campus by insisting, angrily, passionately, that international morality is our business too.

# The Daily Awards

*Year-end awards died under the SC gavel this year as the Big Wheels failed to come up with a workable selection process. The Daily has decided to honour twelve people in the McGill community who have added significantly to the life of the campus...*



## On protest and protesters

Many will claim, and this writer is among them, that to protest is to consciously demand change and/or improvement of the societal, or global environment. Men and situations are perfectable; and criticisms, denunciations and soul-searchings are a desirable part of progress. Even China, with its rigid hierarchical moral code, encourages public tribunals, in which bureaucrats are often vociferously attacked by "the people". The United States has recently made a similar generous gesture in the form of the public enquiries of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee into the Administration's policy in Vietnam.

We have peace marches, which are non-institutionalized forms of criticism. We have popular protest songs of the Dylan variety whereby protest has been integrated into what is commonly known as "pop culture". We even have private, psychological protest tools, the "way out" means of saying to hell with the "system", the conventions, the coercions and responsibilities thereof — smoking "pot" or growing long hair in the midst of our affluence.

The most devastating realization that one can have concerning protest is that among our generation, it doesn't really exist. Protests alleviate tension, our uneasy consciences, salve our intellectual "integrity", but they have also become predictable and have quelled the genuine anger, disgust or indignation — call it what you will — that is needed in order to initially effect change. We are pacified by our own marches, soothed by our singing minstrels and generally prepared for the many passive roles that society has to offer us. The predictable, shabby holes that we have dug for ourselves finally become the graves in which we can comfortably perpetuate the mistakes, repetitions and lies of former generations. Some of us suffer deeply because of this, some of us realize that we are "accepted rebels", a few of us know that we are hanging ourselves with ideological rope — be it Marxist or McCarthyite: none of us have a viable solution.

*"... you haven't the daring or the fury. You have only the audacity and the ardour of youth. You gentlemen of the nobility can't work up more than a noble humility or a noble indignation, and that's not worth a rap. You don't fight... yet you think you are heroes... but after all, you're weak, a chip off a liberal gentleman's block."*

from *FATHERS AND SONS*,  
by Ivan Turgenev.

# OUR PACIFIED GENERATION

## Youth the consumer

Flattery is the great con artist, and it does its greatest damage to the young. Advertising and the sale of goods is geared to the young. If you're not twenty-three or under, you had better get there fast, no matter how, especially if you want to wear this year's style, drive the "it" car or drink "Coke". So we all accept it, it's fun, it's for us — so why not? We don't mind being manipulated, paying outrageous prices because competition is essential, or because the USA needs its investment capital for that little Southeast Asian war. We even consciously submit to the system sometimes, thinking that someday we'll be in control and then our poor successors had better watch out.

Can we doubt the reasons for the popularity of a writer such as Ayn Rand? Those who do, had better get off their idealistic high horses. Rand is speaking to an audience of consumers, of investors, of victims in a system in which affluence is either the prime sleeping pill or the source of that well-known malaise of the conscience — "Think of the starving in India, the dead in Vietnam, etc., etc." She can easily relate, even to the young, (those builders of our future world), an ethic which Hobbesians might regard with suspicion:

*"...there is no conflict of interests among men who do not desire the unearned, who do not make sacrifices nor accept them, who deal with one another as traders, giving value for value. The principle of trade is the only rational, ethical principle for all human relationships, personal and social, private and public, spiritual and material. It is the principle of justice."*

From *The Virtues of Selfishness: A New Concept of egoism*, by Ayn Rand.

Of course, she defeats her own purpose, for she also states that this ethic can only be realized in a purely capitalistic system. Even the layman, let alone the economist, can clearly see that capitalism is based upon a certain amount of sacrifice, such as initial capital investment, uncertainty of the outcome, initial capital loss in a new enterprise — in summation, the long wait, the years of moderate spending and investment before the real profit gains.

## The fear of rejection

"Acceptance" — that's the key word to emotional security. It is the rubber stamp of community approval. While we seek it, and sociologists uphold it (as a part of "role aspiration", "communal integration", etc., etc.), it is another sleeping pill. The consolidation of self-identity, a major preoccupation of young, new members in a society, is always geared to acceptance.

But how do these well-known facts affect us? To the extent that we search for a role, an identity, we will not risk rejection by stepping out of line. Most of us enter the roles offered to us by our society — again, we perpetuate rather than change the system. Revolutions have not created new roles; they have just displaced the old ones. We have so successfully mastered the art of integration, that even new artistic experiences such as "avant garde" cinema, the plays of Genet and Ionesco, Picasso's experiments — all have become fashionable for ultra-cultured consumers. While Bertold Brecht talks about the cruelty of his audience, that very audience will smile approvingly, clap loudly, think it was an interesting evening — and that's that.

We have no Hitler to fight. Most of us are not too disturbed by such concepts as those of hell, sin or salvation. We have some dogmas left, but few worth fighting for, and none of them worth dying for. Technology and science are changing the face of this earth, but will anything ever again change its spirit?

Julianna ANECKSTEIN



# Education in Uganda

**Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory... Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups...  
— (Universal Declaration of Human Rights — Article 26)**

When these brave words were proclaimed, with the exception of Liberia and South Africa, the whole of Africa south of the Sahara was still under European colonial rule. The responsibility for the realisation of these lofty ideals was then that of the colonial governments. Today, aside from South Africa and the remaining few Portuguese and Spanish possessions, the whole of the African continent is politically free. The African now is the sole navigator of his destiny. His, too, is the task, now more pressing than ever, of providing education for the children and the illiterate adults, (as well as technical/craft training for many others). With only slender natural and human resources at their disposal, these are no mean responsibilities for the new nations of Africa. And super-imposed on this is the pattern of development the West has set for the Africans to follow. To avoid the designation of "backward" or "under-developed", the newly-emerging countries of Africa must make efforts at "modernization", and this in effect means copying the Western general pattern of development. For better or worse, it is by the latter's standards that an African nation is judged; indeed, standards which Africans themselves often employ to demonstrate their "modernity". To those therefore whose responsibility it is to realize this development, the task must be frustrating indeed. Uganda, a Commonwealth African country, is one of these new nations.

Since achieving independence in October 1962, Uganda has had a critical look at its education system. One of the important outcomes of this reappraisal is the new Primary School Syllabus which came out early last year. Until then, the syllabus in use was that implemented in 1958 when Uganda was still a dependency.

As with the other parts of the British Empire, the pre-independence Ugandan education system reflected very largely the English school system and the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate. These included subjects which were generally more meaningful and useful to the British school children and much less so to others. The system gave non-British children very little opportunity to learn about their own environment or history, and it therefore tended to stultify their self-expression. The most impressionable period in human development is childhood. It is at this stage that the basis of our future learning, tastes, prejudices, etc. are set. This, therefore, is the most critical period of the child's education, especially as the children of today are the citizens and leaders of tomorrow.

With the achievement of political independence, however, the imple-

mentation of a new and radical outlook on teaching and on what subjects to be taught became feasible. The new education system ought to be subordinated to the over-riding needs of Uganda as a whole. Hence the new syllabus must be "... geared to the needs of the school leavers in the new society and must also attempt to indicate to children their place as citizens of Uganda and of Africa". (Primary School Syllabus, Government of Uganda, 1965, p. 1.)

Of the subjects that have been radically changed, both in the method of teaching them as well as in their content, Vernacular History and Geography ranked the highest. This is not surprising. These were the subjects which carried heavy foreign content. Examples were invariably those derived from Britain. There was very little local colour. In Geography, for example, there was much ink, paper and hours spent on locating the coalfields of England, and very little on coffee in East Africa. In History, too, it was early English History and the development of The British Empire that received most attention. And whatever local history was offered, was always a mixture of slavery, bad chiefs and famines on the one side, and the missionaries and the British 'pacifying' colonial governments on the other — a story in the tradition of cops-and-robbers.

Ugandans are now determined to change their society along the lines considered most desirable by their leaders. This inevitably means coming to terms with the 20th Century in ways that would ensure them of progress and development and yet at the same time being able to retain the best that their traditional society has been able to offer.

Uganda is a developing nation, and like any of these nations, it is one only in name. To most citizens in these countries, the sense of belonging to the nation is as yet undeveloped: it is very tenuous. One of the vital pre-requisites in this process of development is the feeling of pride and contentment in belonging to one's country. These feelings come about as a result of confidence in one's culture and tradition, and as a result of other feelings — those of historical achievements and a sense of direction. What one has in the way of tradition may be different from the rest of mankind, but nonetheless it is his and, more important, it suits him well. And he knows this to be so. Hitherto Ugandans, like the other Africans who had been under colonial rule, were deprived of these feelings necessary for the development of a nation. They were always compared, whether in terms of one tribe against another, or en bloc, to the Europeans and the

latter's values served as the criteria. And the Africans have always fared miserably badly. A sense of shame rather than one of pride in their history and tradition was the result, although there were also other people, the few among the educated, who reacted violently in the opposite direction and defended and explained every aspect of their culture, even those which the defender himself inwardly was convinced to be anachronistic or harmful.

So in order to eradicate this feeling of inferiority, of having no direction, etc. Uganda's leaders of social and education thought have altered the teaching of the individual citizen, as well as to ensure the progress of the country towards nationhood and prosperity. Hence the teaching of the vernaculars, with rich traditional poetry, mythologies and legends, is

**The new syllabus must be geared to the needs of the school-leavers in the new society and must also attempt to indicate to children their place as citizens of Uganda and of Africa.**

made central to the Primary School Course.

The teaching of vernacular is important in another respect. The basic success of all further education depends on the ability to express oneself in language. And as we can think clearly only if we can express ourselves fully, and as the vernacular, in any given area, is the only medium of such expression, development of this vernacular is obviously imperative. In Uganda, the main emphasis on the teaching of the vernacular at this stage (i.e. Primary School) is to develop the initiative, confidence and resourcefulness of children and their powers of logic and imagination. Towards these ends they are encouraged to talk, for example, about what they are doing, have picture discussions and so on; they are generally allowed much scope to develop their senses and express themselves as freely as possible.

There is yet another importance attached to the teaching of vernacular, within the context of the nation-

building processes. Language is one part of a people's heritage. Other parts are their institutions, their customs, their buildings, and their arts and crafts. Accordingly, the respect or lack of it with which the language is treated by other people — and this in

**Under the old syllabus, in Geography for example, there was much ink, paper and hours spent on locating the coalfields of England and very little on coffee in East Africa.**

the African context means Europeans — is a reflection of the estimation of the culture of the people who speak it. In the past this estimation of African languages has been a very poor one. In order to rectify this situation and at the same time retain and exploit to the full the initial psychological advantage the child has — i.e. his native ability to speak the language — the proper teaching of the vernacular in Uganda has been given priority. In this process, the child is imbued with those aspects of his traditional culture about which he should rightly feel proud and contented. This approach is also found in the teaching of English; for whereas hitherto the European background was predominant in teaching this course, now it is African. The child is now supplied with locally meaningful and useful examples. Ice rinks, snow and sledges, chimneys, etc. are things of the past.

The teaching of History and Civics provide two further examples of the Ugandans' determination to mold their societies along new lines. Starting from the proposition that the way we live today is a result of past historical events, the Syllabus makes specific attempts to "Use what has happened to explain what is happening". Events in the world outside, and not exclusively those in Africa itself, are now being referred to as explanation to what (and why) took place inside Uganda and in Africa. The child is taught how Uganda is linked historically and politically to Africa and the rest of the world. He is given a more realistic and healthy appreciation — from the standpoint both of the individual and of national development — of the evolution of his country. He is made to feel proud and not ashamed of his historical past.

This process of acquainting the child with his own environment and those of other peoples around him, of giving him a feeling of confidence and a sense of historical perspective, is carried a degree further in the teaching of Geography. Here an attempt is made to create a clear picture in the child's mind of how and why people live and work in different environments — both at home and in other lands. The emphasis is on human geography, i.e. people. It is difficult to emphasize sufficiently the significance of this attempt in

(Continued on page 8)



# Education

(Continued from page 7)

terms of the child's personality development. Whereas his predecessors were made to feel different and inferior to other children — whether white, brown or from another tribe — now these differences in appearances are rationally and scientifically explained. Hence the child is likely to grow confident in himself and able to understand those around him, whether near or far. What is more important, he is less likely to be subject to superstition and prejudice, and consequently more likely to be tolerant and accommodating of other people's behaviour or views.

Uganda is a typical example of many new African countries resolved to change their societies. This is neces-

**Whatever local history was offered was a mixture of slavery, bad chiefs and famine, on the one side, and the missionaries and the British "pacifying" colonial governments on the other — a story in the tradition of cops and robbers.**

sarily a difficult and slow process. To get rid of the damage inflicted on the Africans by more than 70 years of colonialism demands educational programmes more aggressive and ambitious than Ugandans can afford. This is not to belittle the tremendous efforts made and still being made by Ugandans with the help of UNESCO and the Commonwealth and other agencies, to speed up educational reforms and programmes. It is merely to remind ourselves that the new African countries have tremendous problems which they cannot solve unaided.

A. MOHIDDIN

# WHAT'S WHAT

(Continued from page 2)

der, DDS 4, Jean-Paul Hubert, BCL 3, and Tom Routledge, BEng 5.

## PHILOSOPHY SOCIETY

Next Thursday night, the History and Philosophy of Science Society and the Philosophical Society will present Professor Norwood "Buzz" Hanson of Yale University, who will speak on "A Picture Theory of Meaning".

Last year, Professor Hanson spent 765 hours stunt-flying his World War II Bearcat single-engine prop-driven double-seater

plane and much less time in the classroom. In an article in Flying Magazine, "The Bearcat Professor" was described as philosopher, scholar and wildman, and was quoted as saying, "I am the man who looped the Golden Gate Bridge."

His lecture is tentatively set for 8 pm in the Council Room of the Leacock Building.

## HILLEL EXECUTIVE

Harvey I. Poch, BSc 3, is the new President of the Hillel Students' Society.

Also elected were Marcel Krauthammer and David Kaufman as Vice-President, Cassie Weintraub as Secretary, and Sender Herschorn, Treasurer. The new Members-at-Large are David Rosenblatt and Michael Tenenbaum.

## BIOLOGY SOCIETY

Dr. Keith Porter, Chairman of the Biology Department at Har-

vard University, will speak here today on "Determination of Cell Form". The lecture will begin in the Palmer Howard Lecture Theatre of the McIntyre Medical Sciences Centre and coffee will be served at 4 pm in the 5th-floor lounge.

On April 5, Dr. L.C. Dunn, Emeritus Professor of Genetics at Columbia University, will deliver an address on "Discovery and Rediscovery in Science as Illustrated by Genetics". Dr. Dunn is past president of the Human Genetics Society and has written several texts and articles in this field.

The programmes are both sponsored by the Biological Society.

## DU SCHOLARSHIP

The \$2,000 Delta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship for graduate study was founded by the McGill chapter of the fraternity in me-

mory of the war victims of the chapter. The award, open to all graduates of the University, is made by the University Scholarship Committee who will consider:

- (a) candidate's general scholarship
- (b) financial need
- (c) usefulness of his special branch of study
- (d) likelihood that the candidate will reflect credit on the University.

Application is to be made by letter to the Registrar before April 1 giving details of qualifications, course of study during tenure of scholarship, future plans, and two faculty members for references.

(Continued on page 18)

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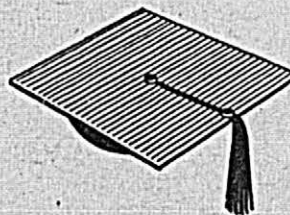
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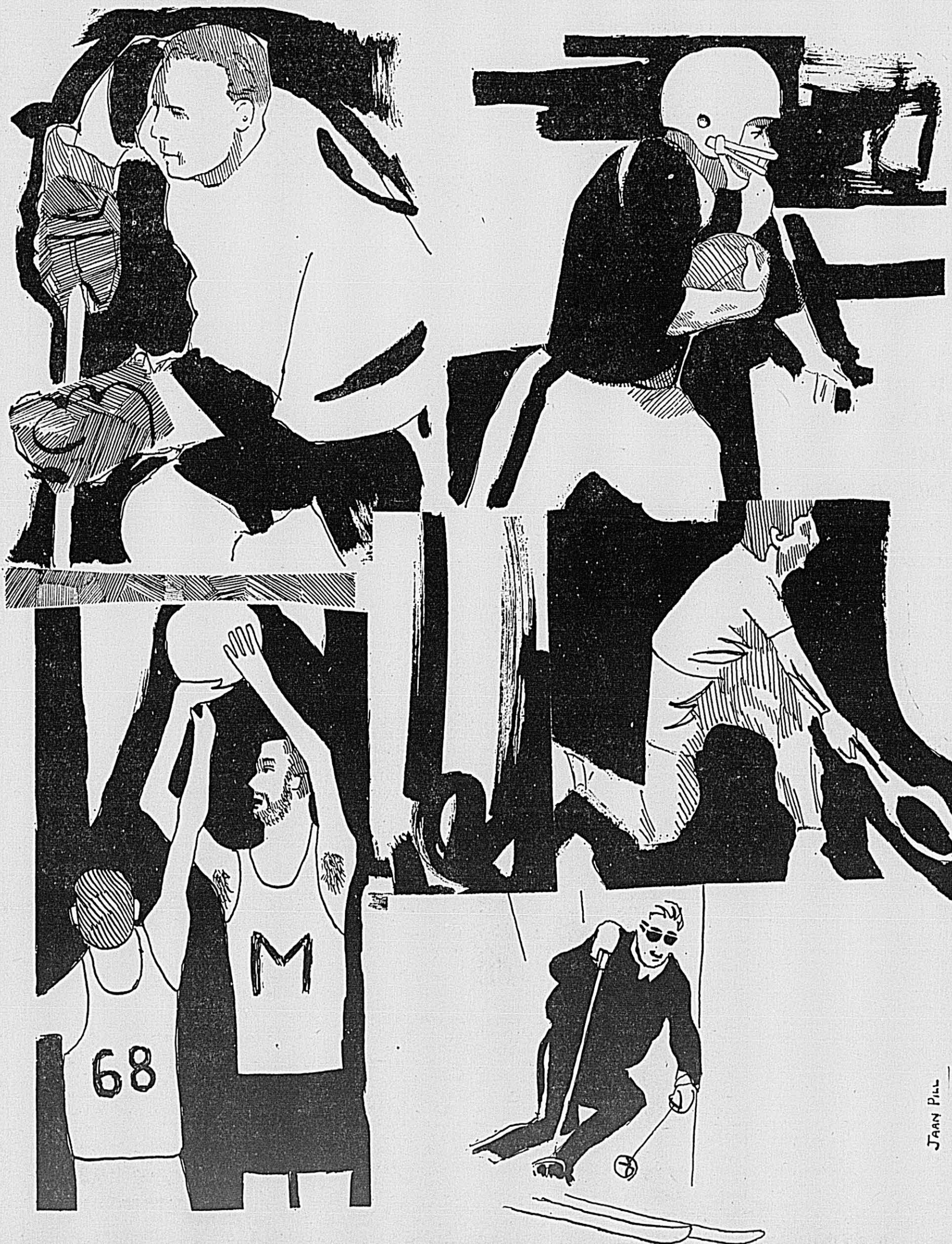


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# SPORTS FINAL 1966



JAN PILL



## Comment: who wears goat horns?

So endeth another mediocre year in McGill athletics. In the major sports, football and hockey, the Redmen were somewhat less than mediocre, although pre-season forecasts gave them credit for somewhat more than average talent.

The first candidate for goat horns when a team fails to fulfil its capabilities is the coach — and rightly so. A coach should inspire and lead, control and correct. The mark of a good coach is the ability to get all his athletes can give — and more. Neither Dave Copp nor Tom Mooney got optimum effort from their squads this year, so they take the hot seat first.

Dave Copp is an easy going, affable person. He is a friend to his players and doesn't lean on them, though he sets a fairly rigorous training schedule. At the beginning of the schedule he forecast a possible first division finish. He brought

the team home with much the same record as last year however, 4-11-1, despite improved material.

Tom Mooney on the other hand is tough — some would say fierce. He drives his team and demands the most from everyone, yet his method worked no better than Copp's. The football team finished with a 1-5 record, though they were rated a league power in September.

Despite contrasting styles the coaches seem to have many of the same problems. Inconsistency was the major hazard. Daily sports stories seemed to follow a pattern all year: "The Redmen dominated play throughout the game, except for the brief 10 minutes letdown when the opposition did all the scoring." Both Coaches had trouble holding players; Copp lost more players during the season than any coach in the league and Mooney seldom led a full contingent onto the field. Neither team was boosted by its stars. Ken Walters and Rick Moore — potentially two of the best hockey players in the SIHL — failed to look even fair. Eric Walter and Don Taylor — perennial grid stars — were no more than faces in the crowd this year.

When two coaches with such different styles get similarly poor results the question arises as to what style will work. We would venture to say that both can work, and work well.

Copp and Mooney both have the makings of good coaches, but it will be a while before they look good at McGill. They are both young and need experience handling athletes, especially in the difficult athletic atmosphere of this university.

A few things could be done to improve that atmosphere. The University could help by providing increased academic and financial assistance to the athletes who give their time and effort to advance the athletic fortunes of the school.

The athletics department needs a shot in the arm. It is unimaginative and ineffective from the top down and no athlete can be expected to produce in the atmosphere created by the department. The university should seriously consider bringing in new blood.

Any improvements are likely to have a snow-balling effect. Increased assistance to athletes coupled with the aggressive recruiting programmes that the coaches have already begun will bring more talent to McGill. Better publicity and the subsequent increase in the stature of athletes on campus will get more people out for teams, keep those that make the teams interested. The victories that are bound to result will draw crowds and McGill will be on its way to creating the elusive winning complex that so long has escaped major Redmen teams.



## Redmen will be tougher but not champs

by CHARLIE HALPIN

College football reporter,  
*The Montreal Star*

The McGill Redmen of 1966 won't be the emaciated football team they were last season but even at their best they aren't likely to approach the championship level.

That's the candid observation offered by head coach Tom Mooney, who foresees better things ahead for the Redmen but not to the extent that McGill can start entertaining any illusions of grandeur. Not just yet anyway.

"We will be a better football club. I promise you that. But we still have a long way to go before we can reach the peak for which I am striving", said Mooney, who is sincere when he says he expects his three-year rebuilding program (1967) will culminate in success. Maybe even a title.

Mooney, who will be starting his second year at the helm of the Redmen, has his own prescription for winning. He is trying extremely hard to impart his wisdom to his players and while his methods have brought about considerable criticism, Mooney still maintains it's the only way to succeed.

The 'Mooney Method' is simple. Players must have a high rate of muscular proficiency, be in superb physical condition and probably most important, possess the right mental attitude.

It is the latter that has been the most contentious for Mooney. But the McGill coach knows what he wants in a football player and is determined to get it.

Mooney says he is beginning to see results already. This off-season he launched an intense but voluntary weight training program for the Redmen. The plan was designed to make the team physically strong.

The response was tremendous. Some 22 players signified their intention to participate in the program and in Mooney's esti-

mation, it is a step in the right direction towards building the attitude he hopes to instill in his team this fall.

Mooney discovered many adverse things about McGill football last season. Primarily, he found the players to be in generally poor condition when training camp started. Over a period of time, he attempted to rectify the situation and while he was of the opinion the Redmen were in good condition, they were weak physically.

"We didn't have the muscles to give our best performance and I think the answer is in weight training. This year we are not going to be too big a team, but we'll be in the best shape", said Mooney.

Last season ostensibly filled Mooney with disillusionment and disappointment. He had come to McGill expecting better things. The ultimate record of the Redmen — 1-5 in league play and 2-8 overall — was a bitter pill for Mooney to swallow.

But the McGill coach believes this won't happen again. Despite the fact the Redmen are losing a half dozen first-string players, three of which are all-stars, Mooney expects to be able to fill the void.

The Redmen suffered from a combination of miseries last year. Too many key players weren't putting out. Injuries took a big toll. But most important was the incompetency of the McGill quarterbacks and the lack of top players.

Mooney feels the Redmen won't have to go through the lean training camp like the one they experienced last year when the high player count reached an

unbelievable low 38. In comparison, Western had 88, Varsity 65 and Queen's 55 players for pre-season drills.

Mooney said he has talked and campaigned all winter in an effort to interest more people into coming out for football. He said it wouldn't be unreasonable to estimate the Redmen will have a player complement of between 50 and 60 next fall at camp.

The McGill quarterbacking, which has been the team's sore point almost since the exciting Tom Skypeck departed the scene after the 1962 season, could be resolved this season if any of five QB's Mooney has in mind show enough potential. Prime candidate is John Fielders of Macdonald College Aggies, who could be the No. 1 man in the pocket next season. But there are others of whom Mooney is revealing nothing until they are under lock and key.

Mooney said his big problem will be in replacing two-way lineman Dick Feidler, whom he describes as a top college football player. Feidler, halfback Eric Walter, and Don Taylor, tackle Al Jenner and a few others will be graduated before the footballs start flying next fall but Mooney expects others will come along to take their places.

The McGill coach admits that he hopes to pick up new strength for the Redmen from a list of 16 prospective players, who are all newcomers to McGill, but of whom he wishes to disclose no details at the moment. One, however is the son of a former professional football player, and could prove a big catch for McGill if and when he is accepted into the university.

## Strong Indian squads should boost Redmen hopes

### JV gridders to improve big team

At least seven football Indians are given a definite chance to crack the big red lineup next year but the big problem at the moment seems to be lack of weight among the junior varsity stars.

Hulking Ralph Loader, Tribe fullback, is one of the dedicated individuals who are taking part in Tom Mooney's weight training programme three times a week. Loader's personal training programme consists of weight lifting and the daily consumption of unbelievably large amounts of food. His eventual goal is 220 pounds.

American flanker Bobby Cooper will probably find a spot in the Redmen defensive backfield. Other good prospects are Mike Butler, a 175-pound flanker Larry Fenske, Mike Kearns and Robin McNeil.

Two of the larger sized Indians, Dick Butler and Phil Fontanetta, could find spots on Mooney's offensive or defensive lines.

Also worthy of mention are Roger Thivierge, Rich Mash, Ken Sutherland and Mike Roberts, all of whom may don Redmen uniforms next fall.

(See "Coach of the Year", page 12)

### Cagers folded late in season

Just like March the Basketball Indians came in like a lion and out like a lamb.

The Indians started the season with a roar. Up to the Christmas break the tribe looked like they were on their way to their second championship in as many years. They had only lost one game and that to powerful CNR by one point.

Of their remaining five games the Indians only managed to win one. They even lost to cellar-dwelling Loyola. When the season ended they were in third place with a 3 and 5 record.

Steve Fraid was the Indians' leading scorer potting 13 points a game. Mark Steinman, the Tribe's most consistent player and Ron Barrie both gave the team a lift with their ball handling ability.

Barry Chaim started the season like a ball of fire but cooled considerably at the end. He was the Indians' second leading scorer with 12 points per game.

## SPORTS FINAL 1966

Editor — John Skinner  
Assistants — Bernie Stern and Lawrence Haimovitch  
Staff Writers — Jim Smith, Dave Carin, Mike Boone, Ken Pfafsky, Mary Ann McVicker, Barbara Moon, Greg King.

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Special thanks also to Miss Hodgins and Miss Stolze for their moral support.

Let it be remembered that Skinny went out in style.





## PLAYING the FIELD

by DINK CARROLL  
Sports columnist,  
The Gazette

### Canadian college football

There is a strong possibility that some Canadian college football games will be shown on television next season and at a press reception recently at the Faculty Club at McGill both Chancellor Howard Ross and Principal Rocke Robertson expressed an interest in it. Would it help restore some of the popularity the college game has lost in the last 15 years?

We don't know what has happened in other cities, but we do know what has happened in Montreal. It's not only that the crowds have dwindled at the McGill Redmen's home games but there are fewer candidates for positions on the team.

The same situation probably does not exist in cities like Kingston and London, which are smaller and where there are no professional teams. The college team, so to speak, is the only team and it's still a thrill to play for it. Maybe that's why the Queen's Golden Gaels and the University of Western Ontario Mustangs have dominated the intercollegiate union in recent years.

Professional football has grown tremendously in popularity in the United States, so much so that many sports commentators say that it has replaced baseball as the national pastime in that country. But it hasn't hurt U.S. college football for a number of reasons.

### They co-operate in the U.S.

It must be that they are co-operating in every possible way with the colleges. They play their games on Sunday and leave Saturday to the college teams. There is no conflict whatever, either on the field or on the television screens.

It's a radically different situation in Canada where the pros have stolen the spotlight from the collegians. They play a better brand of ball, of course, as is to be expected, and they stage a superior kind of hoopla at the halftime interval. Many of their fans are former patrons of college football.

But the professional and college teams in Canada have been going their separate ways. The pros frequently schedule games on Saturday, which is game day for the collegians. Let's examine what happens here in Montreal. The McGill Redmen may be playing the Queen's Golden Gaels at Molson Stadium at the same time the Alouettes are playing the Roughriders in Ottawa. But the Alouettes-Rough Riders game is carried here on television and the fans will stay home and watch it rather than trudge up to the stadium to see the college game.

The CFL has a college draft in Canada, but they don't recruit many players that way. They doubtless feel, or have felt in the past, that there is no necessity for them to co-operate with the colleges.

But they go a little further than that. If they see a boy at the high school level who looks promising, they will send him to a college in the United States on an athletic scholarship. The coaching is better there and the competition of a sort that will hasten his development.

### Plans for future discussed

Harry Griffiths, director of athletics at McGill was discussing this recently.

"Many of those boys couldn't meet our entrance requirements, but some of them could," he said. "So we lose them that way. By hiding them out in the United States, the pro teams prevent them from being eligible for the college draft here."

Harry was one of the ten athletic directors from Canadian colleges to meet recently in Toronto to discuss the possibility of having some of their games televised. They were convened by John Bassett of the CTV network.

"It was suggested that we divide the colleges into two sections, five in each section, and play an interlocking schedule on a national scale," he explained. "Colleges from the Maritimes to British Columbia would be included. The network would select the 'game of the week' to be televised. Nothing has been decided yet. We have to discuss it with our athletic boards and then meet again."

"But I'm sure television would help to build enthusiasm for college football. The University of Toronto has some games televised this season through a private station in Hamilton. The games are shown on kinescope at night. Attendance at their games increased and that's the only way they could account for it."

Since John Bassett is a director of the Toronto Argonauts, it may be that the pros and the colleges will start to co-operate in the near future.

# Minor sports in brief...

## SQUASH

- won OQAA championship; Peter Martin won individual championship
- played in U.S. tourney at Christmas; lost to Williams 7-2 and Dartmouth 5-4
- Peter Martin placed second in U.S. National Junior Championships
- team was led by Peter Martin, Kerry Martin, Chris Kissling and Tom Gavin.

## FENCING

- won OQAA championship with 37 points against Toronto's 33
- Robert Von Westarp won Quebec Epée Championship; Thomas Liebich placed second
- best fencers were Liebich, Westarp and Mark Poznansky.

## BADMINTON

- tied with Toronto for OQAA Championship.
- led by Pat So, Sin Lim Chan and Kim Singhal

## TENNIS

- won Eastern Section OQAA

- Championship; lost out to Toronto 5-1 in league final
- best individuals were Dick Kavey and Charlie Heinrich

## SKIING

- placed second in OQAA meet at Sutton; lost to Université de Montréal
- won Winter Carnival meet against Sir George and Loyola
- led by Dave Bruneau, Neil Baker, Ian Rose and Nils Benduck

## JUDO

- placed second in first OQAA championship
- Roger Hayes won Junior individual championship

## SWIMMING

- placed second in OQAA championships; Toronto won with 87 points, McGill 54 and Western 45
- Bob Bourne broke the 500-yard freestyle record by 1.9 seconds in championship meet; Bill Peers won the 200-yard individual medley for the third

- straight year and the 200-yard backstroke for the fourth straight year; Roy Gravel won the diving title

## WATERPOLO

- won six, lost two
- led by Marcel Lachance, Glen Ruiter, Ian Elliot and Sonny Belenkie

## SOCCER

- won three, lost four, tied two
- top players were goalie Don MacFarlane, Ade-Tayo Oyemade, Jack Boas and Mike Fulop

## RUGGER

- won four, lost three
- team was plagued with injuries
- best players were Ratzer, Rabbett, Bower and Kissling

## WRESTLING

- placed sixth in OQAA championship

## HARRIER

- placed second in OQAA meet
- top runners were Bert Kidd and Yves Jackimow

# Bonnie Black wins top WAA award

Bonnie Black was the surprised and happy recipient of the Muriel Roscoe Award at the Women's Athletic Association Awards Banquet Tuesday evening.

The Muriel Roscoe Award is the highest award given to women in the field of athletics at McGill and is presented for outstanding achievement. The first presentation was in 1949 and the trophy has been awarded 14 times since then, the last time in 1964. It is always presented to a girl in her final undergraduate year.

Dr. Roscoe presented the award to Miss Black.

Miss Black's achievements during her sojourn at McGill include five senior M's, two in hockey, three in tennis, two junior M's in hockey, two H's in intramural hockey and a council crest.

This year she played on the hockey and tennis teams.

Two others received six awards: Carolyn Kerr, who also was on



BONNIE BLACK

Wins top award

the championship swim team and broke the butterfly record, and Janet Murray, who was selected as the most valuable volleyball player in the eastern Canada division.

The one five-award winner was Colleen Loken, a soccer and hockey player. Miss Black, Ingrid de Baintner, Susan Hurdle and Sue Snyder were the four-award winners.

The WAA executive for the 1966-67 academic year is: President, Sue Boville; Vice-president, Janet Willis; Secretary, Carol Grange; Co-ordinator of intramural activities, Sue Snyder; Co-ordinator of extramural activities, Sally Drury, and Co-ordinator of Publicity, Mary Ann McVicker. Kathy Stacey holds the position of Representative to the Board.

# Ice Redmen "improved" over last year

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

The 1965-66 hockey season was not a smashing artistic success for Redmen but the club managed to show improvement.

Redmen won just four games while losing eleven and tying one and slipped to eighth place, a notch below the level they reached a year earlier. However, their combined goals for-against record showed a net improvement of 24 goals.

John Tibbits, Skip Kerner, Rich Ripstein and Jean-Guy Labrie were the leaders on an offence which ranked as second poorest in the league. Tibbits blossomed into one of the best goalgetters in the league, netting 14 goals in 16 contests and adding nine assists. Ripstein and Labrie both chipped in with steady offensive efforts and strong defensive play.

Rookies Mel Johnson and Harry Griffiths Jr. saw more ice time

as the season wore on and performed creditably. Two of the biggest disappointments, however, were Rick Moore and Bert Halliwell. Both veterans were inconsistent all year.

### Improved defence

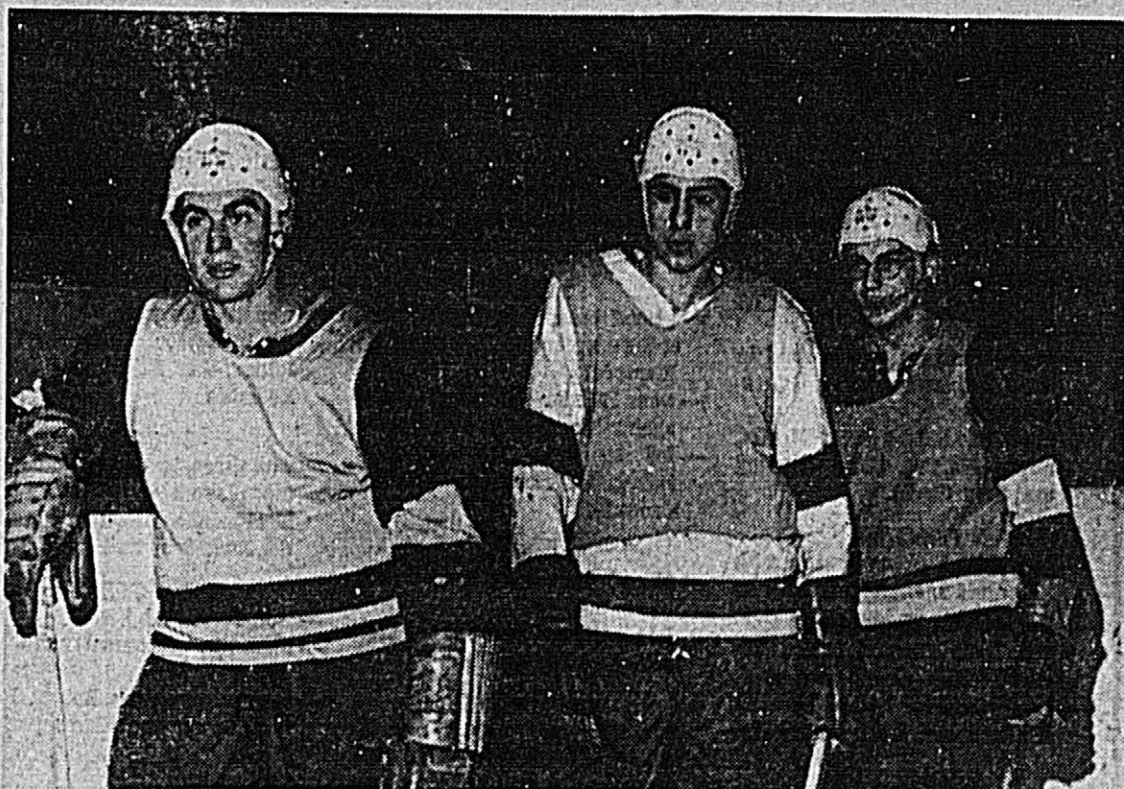
Mike Jenkins, team MVP, was the defensive leader as the team cut 33 goals off last season's sad record. Jim Bedford, Courtney Pratt and Roger Helal also were impressive. Pratt was chosen "most improved player" by his teammates.

Goalie Ken Walters was superb in all four wins but let down in many of the losses. The former pro graduates this spring.

Coach Dave Copp's recruiting programme may at last reap huge dividends. The goaling problem is solved with the news that Al McNally from Cornell is coming next year. Other prospects include Jacques Beaudoin, Bob Leaf, John Swain, and Danny O'Shea. At least three Indians are ticketed for promotions to Redmen next season.

John Taylor, MVP two years ago, returns next season and Jerry Kostandoff is eager to return after sitting out most of this year. Other Redmen likely to stay on are Tibbits, Moore, Halliwell, Johnson, Griffiths, Jenkins, Bedford, Helal and Pratt.





**SPARK PLUGS:** Mike Corber (left), Bob Zeidel, and Rick Solomon, the members of the Indians' "yellow" line, came into their own last Saturday when they sparked the Tribe to a 5-4 victory over the U de M Carabins. They each counted once in the championship triumph.

## Indians capture JV laurels

by DAVE CARIN

Coach Ken Bellemare's Indians reached the pinnacle of success last Saturday as they completed a gratifying season of hockey with a thrilling overtime victory over the Université de Montréal Carabins for the Junior Varsity League championship.

Mike Stacey fired the title-winning marker at 2:52 of the first overtime period on a pass from Dave Gamble, capping an all out team effort which typified the Tribe's "never say die" attitude all season long. The Indians netted two quick goals before four minutes had elapsed in the first period and looked as if they were going to run the Carabins right out of the rink. However U de M came back strong and if it weren't for Indian netminder Dave Craig's superb goaling, the champagne could very well have flowed elsewhere.

Craig turned back seventeen shots in the first period, and thirty-four altogether, including three spectacular stops in the first two minutes of overtime.

### Yellow line hot

The Tribe's third line of Mike Corber, Bob Zeidel, and Rick Solomon provided most of the scoring punch against the Carabins, as each of them chipped in with one goal. Solomon opened the scoring at 1:55 of the opening frame when he slammed home a perfect pass from Corber, followed by Pete Kneeland who deked a U de M defenseman before baffling the goaler with a high shot to the corner at the four minute mark.

The Carabins evened the score in the second period and went ahead 4-2 early in the third, whereupon Zeidel put the Tribe back in the game with ten minutes remaining. Corber made no mistake with a rebound at 17:12, tying up the game and setting the stage for the dramatic overtime win.

Coach Bellemare regarded the championship win as "a real great thrill" and was the first to give the credit for the win to his players. Even after the team threw him in the showers for the traditional soaking he glowed happily in the aura of sweet revenge, for earlier in the school year his football team narrowly lost out to the U de M in the championship final.

There are several reasons for the Tribe's success this year. First and foremost is the team's fantastic spirit, instilled mainly by the Coach and exuberant George Jay, the team trainer. Next, one shouldn't overlook the fact that this year's Indian team was selected from a strong field of over eighty candidates.

The Indians emerged from league play in second place, three points behind the University of Montreal, with a 7-2-1 record. Dave Roxburgh, Mike Stacey, and Pete Kneeland, the three members of the Tribe's first line, carried most of the offensive load and showed the superior form which will undoubtedly win them berths on the Redmen squad next year. Stacey and Kneeland were voted the team's most valuable players. Speedy Mike Corber was voted the most improved Indian as he came on strong towards the end of the season.

## Hoop Redmen dribble to better record

by GREG KING

The Redmen cagers this season displayed their wares in both the OQAA and the revised CIBL, and for the first time in recent years, they were able to compile a respectable record.

A total of six games were contested in the OQAA, with the Redshirts emerging with an even record. In the CIBL, the squad dropped two and won one.

### All star

Sheldon Zimmer was the lone Redman to receive all star acclaim in the OQAA. Playing in the Red and White uniform for the first time this season, Zimmer was by far the most consistent player on the team, averaging 16 points each outing and placing second in OQAA scoring.

Other stalwart performances this season were turned in by Dave Leibson, who led the lea-

gue in free throws, and George Lengvari, who placed second in the art of rebounding. Bruce Randall and Mike Aneckstein placed third and fourth respectively in league scoring.

### Tough grind

Coach Tom Mooney came in as mentor of the squad this year, and the name of the game became practice. These were held five times weekly, and were apparent in the fine physical condition of the players, who hustled all the way.

Unfortunately for all concerned, trouble broke out late in the

season, and it was decided to terminate the season early as the entire team had walked out. Further information regarding this is not available.

### Marlet Trophy

Bruce Randall was named as the Most Valuable Player on the team for the second consecutive year and will receive the Marlet Trophy. Randall was team captain and scored an average of 14 points a game, second only to Sheldon Zimmer. Randall also played a key role in the team's defensive efforts, and was third in team rebounding.

## Daily salutes Ken Bellemare

# Coach of the Year

by MIKE BOONE

Ken Bellemare is an unusual man. In the world of inter-collegiate athletics, where Red and White athletes have enjoyed little success this season, he is a winner. Having guided his Indians to a playoff for the JV football title, he did a similar job with the Tribe hockey squad.

This success is all the more remarkable considering Ken is in only his second year of coaching. His rookie year saw a second place finish in football and a dismal, winless hockey campaign. This season has been doubly gratifying to Ken. In addition to an increase in personal prestige, he is proud of the fact that his teams have done much to erase the "second rate" aura which previously surrounded Junior Varsity athletics.

### Football fundamentalist

Bellemare's football team enjoyed a truly phenomenal season. Rebounding from two humiliating thrashings in the early stages of the campaign, the Indians came on to win 5 games in a row and force a championship playoff against the U de M. In rainy weather completely unsuited to their game, the Tribe went down to defeat. Bellemare calls the Indians "a good combination of aggressive and finesse players."

Ken's major task was to develop team spirit so that the Tribe would jell as a unit. He was forced to teach the game and admits that "at the Redmen level you're a strategist; in JV ball you're a fundamentalist". A prime example is Dick Butler, Jamaican soccer player, who Ken and his staff converted to a first-class offensive tackle.



KEN BELLEMARE

"... athletics can be fun".

Bellemare feels that he started with a good hockey team and was faced with the task of maintaining good team spirit. He did this with characteristic success. The Tribe pucksters finished second to the U de M with a 7-2-1 won-lost record. Having tripped the Carabins earlier in the season by a 6-4 count, the Tribe challenged for the title and nipped the U de M 5-4 in overtime. The post-game celebration was highlighted by the coach-of-the-year's fully clothed shower.

After a two game losing streak which was the low point of the season, Ken called a team meeting in which each player spoke on the squad's problems. The Tribe came on to win four games in a row and cop the league title. The maneuver was typical of Bellemare's winning style.

Bellemare played Redmen rugby and football as a student. His ambition was to become a coach. Ken was greatly influenced by his high school coach, Dave Bell, and by Bob Pugh, his coach at Macdonald, whom he calls "a tremendous personality who always got the most out of his players". He considers Dave Copp "the best coach I've ever had" and has learned much from Tom Mooney. Bellemare, in short, is a man with great respect for experience. He has attended coaching clinics in the United States but has had to adjust whatever he learned to the Canadian game. Ken is a student of coaching strategy and believes that "the coach with the most imagination has a good chance of coming out on top". All of this reflects Ken's greater interest in football, which he feels is more of a coach's game than hockey.

### Flexible philosophy

Ken admits to having no constant philosophy in his coaching. His thinking is influenced by extensive reading and adjustments to the personalities of his players. "You have to be part authoritarian and part democratic," says Bellemare. He feels that his present job is an experiment, a test of his capabilities, and part of his long-range ambition to become a head football coach, and eventually athletic director, at a small residential university.

Until then Ken, a 24 year old bachelor, is approaching his coaching duties with deadly seriousness. He feels a profound responsibility to field the best team possible. Ken believes that McGill offers superior coaching and athletic facilities and, along with Dave Copp and the other coaches, is trying to sell the school to young athletes. If the program is successful, we can look for top teams within a couple of years. When he is not scouting, Ken goes about his coaching duties with the idea that "physical education has to be fun". Under a coach like Ken Bellemare, it usually is.



# Failure of the New Left

Miss Aneckstein makes a number of entirely valid observations in her essay "Our Pacified Generation". She observes, and quite rightly, that the protest marchers, the SUPAites, have been legitimised by the leaders of our mass society as a necessary and harmless safety valve for the discontent and the "idealism" of today's youth. The protest march has, in most circles, been so thoroughly legitimised that what is referred to by Miss Aneckstein as non-institutionalised criticism has in fact in the eyes of the genuine manipulators become a necessary and only very slightly disagreeable institution. The members of these organisations themselves refuse to recognise the extent to which they have been certified as a legitimate element in our mass society. They are instead regularly surprised when they observe that the press considers them sympathetically, the police treat them gently, and the judiciary shows itself to be consistently lenient upon those surprisingly rare occasions at which they are forced to appear before it. Like Miss Aneckstein, those who govern understand the nature of at least one element of the protest of today's youth.

That protest, as Miss Aneckstein clearly implies, arises out of youth's direct observations of the tremendous contradictions which exist in society today. The positive action of these factions, insofar as it exists, is aimed at directly alleviating individual contradictions. Hence, such organisations as SUPA engage in community action projects to organise the urban and rural poor, the "dispossessed", into articulate factions which will in the long run be capable of demanding their rights. They fail to understand that, in the long run, they can succeed at best only in integrating the dispossessed into the already existing mass society, rendering the unemployed, for example, industrial workers. In assuming that this faction makes up the "grass roots" of a society, the New Left refuses to recognise that the genuine "grass roots", the

dispossessed within a different and more significant context, is the very group into which the New Left would unwittingly hurl that sector they consider "dispossessed". They refuse, in short, to recognise that the grass roots of any society consists of that society's productive base, not that section which is excluded from not only the affluence of a society but the very process of producing it. The producers, then, are the workers... and this must include not only those who labour with their hands but also those whose intellectual work serves the interests of those who benefit most from the affluence of a state... these manual and intellectual workers make up the grass roots, the base of a society. And in this context, those who function outside the society cannot make up a sizable or articulate enough force to ultimately transform it.

The failure of the New Left consists in its refusal to properly analyse the cause of the phenomena it despises. It condemns the American presence in Viet Nam because that presence is substantively indefensible. The organisation refuses to even consider a possible causative relationship between what is euphemistically referred to as "The American Way of Life" and the War. In short, it is without a collective ideology.

Dealing in isolation with the injustices which confront it, the New Left can never really come to grips with the causes of these injustices. Hence, as the New Left succeeds in its tiny way in reducing pockets of its dispossessed, it does nothing to assure that the emergence of a new dispossessed will not follow; that in fact the genuine dispossessed do not remain substantially as they are.

Which is not, of course, to imply that the New Left is a bad thing. Any organisation which attacks injustice, at any level, is quite obviously worthwhile. However, without ideology the New Left is bound to be, as Miss Aneckstein suggests, a transitory phenomenon. Unless today's dissidents are able to view the entire framework of our society as one complete and consistent pattern, it is doubtful that they will be long interested in the detached and individual shortcomings of each superstructure. There are simply too many — at least, as Miss Aneckstein suggests, in the eyes of one past the age of 23 — to deal with effectively.

**The New Left refuses to recognize that the grass roots of any society consists of that society's productive base, not of that section which is excluded both from the affluence of a society and from the very process of producing it.**

Within a certain context then, Miss Aneckstein is correct. Those against whom she inveighs do cry "to hell with the system", and nothing more. However, she speaks only of those who are concerned with a system which allows inequity to exist, and not with a system which demands the existence of inequity.

If Miss Aneckstein intended to attack all protesters — the whole of the young left — which she apparently does, she is incorrect. Her attack applies only to those of whom this essay has spoken. There is a second faction, a more permanent faction, whose existence is a continuing phenomenon and whose continued existence is guaranteed beyond the inevitable collapse of today's New Left. These individuals are not ashamed to admit that two millennia of human thought might just have evolved political theories with which these individuals find themselves, by and large, in agreement. They do not abjure ideology.

Their ideologies, modified somewhat by time and not necessarily subscribed to in their entireties, provide a perspective through which the primary contradictions of any society are seen to arise from the ideological base of that society. Hence, the task confronting the young idealist ceases to be simply to alleviate isolated and almost numberless inequities, but to profoundly alter the system from which these inequities arise. The ideologue is not, then, confronted with numberless tasks, but with one.

Miss Aneckstein's young idealist, prepared to undertake numberless missions and certain that the mission before him is limitless, must fail. As he ages, he understands — and rightly so — that

**The failure of the New Left consists in its refusal to properly analyse the causes of the phenomena it despises... It is without a collective ideology. Dealing in isolation with the injustices which confront it, the New Left can never really come to grips with the causes of these injustices.**

the task he has set for himself cannot be accomplished. Believing his goal unrealizable, disillusioned, he rejoins the society he has temporarily abandoned. His revolt, which has inconsistently manifested itself not only in action directed at changing his society but in non-conformity very much for its own sake, ends.

The traditional, or ideological, left understands that each of the New Left's goals will be realised simultaneously with the realisation of its single goal; and that the realisation of any meaningful percentage of the goals of the New Left is impossible without the realisation of that single goal. This unity of perspective allows the young ideologue to become a somewhat older ideologue without actually giving the whole thing up.

Miss Aneckstein, then, fails to distinguish that within the left there exist two very clearly defined tendencies, one of which is of the same transitory nature she mistakenly ascribes to the entire young left. The second faction is not new, is in every sense of the word growing, and must in the long run succeed.

Sherman SITRIN

**There is a second faction, a more permanent faction... they do not abjure ideology... the task confronting them ceases to be simply to alleviate isolated and almost numberless inequities, but to profoundly alter the system from which these inequities arise.**



# A Louisiana Story

The Broadcasting Yearbook for 1965 contains the following entry under listings of Louisiana radio stations:

BOGALUSA (504) Washington parish  
WBOX Jan 4, 1954: 920 kc; 1 kw-D. Box 717.  
(70427). REpublic 2-4254. Magic City Bcstg Corp.  
(acq 7-4-61).  
Rep: Beaver.  
Ralph Blumberg, pres, gen & coml mgr; Larry Ward, chief engr.

Translated, the entry says that Ralph Blumberg acquired a 1,000-watt daytime station, WBOX, in 1961. In 1966, there will be a new owner. The reasons were recounted at the Paul White Memorial Award banquet of the Radio-Television News Directors Association last fall. The speaker was Richard Cheverton, of WOOD, Grand Rapids, Michigan:

It all started in May, 1964. Because two racial groups appeared to be on a collision course, a few Bogalusa citizens, including Mr. Blumberg, attempted to head off trouble. In October, plans were made to bring in a speaker to explain to the community leaders some of the pitfalls that might lie ahead because of the passage of the civil rights bill. Because Negro leaders were to attend, it was to be a private meeting and by invitation only. Blumberg and others who arranged the meeting quickly discovered that a place to

hold the meeting was difficult to find. Bombing threats were made against a church; others who had space were frightened by calls. The meeting was cancelled.

In January, 1965, WBOX editorialized on the subject. It was a reasonable appeal. Blumberg explained his position and went on to say that the civil rights bill was now a law and, no matter how anyone felt about it, they must, if order were to be maintained, comply with the law. Well, that sparked the pattern of intimidation. Day and night there were threatening phone calls. Mrs. Blumberg was also intimidated. She was told that the Klan did not want to hurt women and children but that the Klan only warned once. It was suggested that the trouble would cease if her husband would publicly apologize and recant. Blumberg did not apologize but he did send Mrs. Blumberg and their children to St. Louis.

The vise tightened. There were more phone calls; Nails in Blumberg's driveway ruined his tires. Bricks were thrown through his car windows and then the boycott began. WBOX sponsors were called and warned to stop advertising. By January of 1965 Blumberg was down to ten sponsors. For about a month there was an uneasy peace. Blumberg worked to get back his commercial accounts, succeeded in getting most of them. Then the vise tightened down another turn. By the middle of March, Blumberg had only six sponsors. He appealed to the mayor and city government for help. He asked the business community not as individuals but as a community, to make a state-

ment of reason. His appeals were ignored. Blumberg went to the FCC and the Community Relations Service. They could not help him.

March was a time of decision. Blumberg could close his doors and walk away quietly, he could give in to the pressure, or he could stay and fight. He decided to stay for two reasons. He reasoned that if the opposition could close one station without a fight, they could close any radio or television station or newspaper in any small town and thus control that town. And, if he stayed and fought, he hoped the community would also fight and would see the point of the issue.

In mid-March Blumberg began an editorial campaign against the Klan. The night the first editorial was aired, six rifle shots were fired into his transmitter building. The boycott continued and so have Blumberg's editorials. Their theme: that the Klan had taken away the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly, and the right to free enterprise. On June 1, Blumberg was asked to vacate his station quarters; the landlord wanted to turn it into a bar. Blumberg now operates out of a trailer parked beside the transmitter. Today Ralph Blumberg is down to two national sponsors. His last local sponsor, in Blumberg's words "a wonderful and loyal man", finally quit because Blumberg is now compelled to get out.

The reason is basic: he's broke. His station income is \$400 a month. He lives on contributions; he operates the station alone. He has a student helping him on week ends. His tower lights are out — either burned out or shot out — and he can get no one to climb that tower and replace them. Blumberg is getting out, selling at a loss, because there is no alternative. "They," as Blumberg says, "have won the battle. I hope they do not win the war."

(Reprinted from the Columbia Journalism Review).

## CREATIVE MINORITIES

(Continued from page 19)

zenry on the one hand, and slaves on the other, all justified by a new brand of White Christian Civilization is the fundamental, and necessary element to the continued survival of the Afrikaner creative minority — a creative minority which in the absence of racial privilege could no longer claim the allegiance of its elevated Afrikaner proletariat, could no longer act as protector to English interests (supposedly threatened from below) and could no longer maintain its monopoly role of the creative minority. Its survival depends upon a more and more elaborate institutionalization of racism.

The creative minority prevalent in South Africa is the expression of a political and a social will, and as everywhere in the world, law is based on a political will. (viz Karl Jaspers, "Commentary", Feb. 1966) Law has two sources: this political will, and the idea of justice. Positive law, recorded in statute books, applies to the state in which it has been produced.

Jaspers distinguishes between crime committed by an individual within the state, and the existence of the criminal state itself. A criminal state, according to Jaspers, is one which in principle neither establishes nor acknowledges the rule of law. What it calls justice and what it produces in a flood of laws is a means to pacify and subjugate the masses, and not something that the state itself honours and observes.

Everyone in South Africa is in a position to know that it is a criminal state, in terms of the above definition. It is criminal in terms of a moral code, whose legal embodiment is the Universal Decla-

ation of Human Rights which condemns racism, racial exploitation, and the denial of human rights — all three of which characterise the South African legal code. There are, however, many factors to lull the European population of South Africa to sleep. Economic prosperity which cuts off the privileged opulent from the downtrodden masses, good relations with major Western countries, and pretensions to racial superiority serve to isolate the European community from the impact of its crimes. To live with itself it must allow the creative minority to deceive it, and quietly lay its morals on the shelf. It is convenient, easy and in their short run interest to do so. Without the co-operation of the European community the creative minority could not survive.

All of this leads one to ask wherein the solution lies. The foundations of the criminal state must be destroyed. Applying Jaspers' reasoning, just as the state attorney prosecutes crime on behalf of the public interest, so should there be a court of mankind to prosecute when any group of men suppresses another. It is true that many states are guilty of some form of racism. But where racism, exploitation, and suppression of human rights are brutally institutionalized with such deliberate and consistent planning, the state responsible is a criminal state, and must be accorded a status apart for treatment at the hands of the international community. Such is the position of South Africa.

Because no international legal framework is endowed with the power to punish this criminal state, and all avenues of internal conciliation by peaceful means have been effectively shut, it will shock no-one when the criminal state is punished by other means.

In contemplation of the prospects of violent upheaval, the question arises as to who will bear the brunt of this punishment. Is it only the creative minority which deserves to be punished? Who are really the guilty? Will it be possible in the upward struggle of a new creative minority to single out the 'culprits'.

The Jaspers precedent suggests that in cases where people act in connection with the machinery of the state and are aware of what is happening, the official nature of this activity is no mitigation for their guilt, since it is a criminal state. Every human being with a conscience could be expected to have that minimum of conscience that would enable him to recognize a crime. Each of them should know this is a crime. They must realize that the state itself is a criminal state the moment it issues an order to commit a crime.

Those apparently law abiding citizens in terms of South African law who profit from the crimes of the creative minority within their ranks operate a conspiracy of silence. Are they any less guilty? One risks one's career and comfort by failing to enact the role and materialise the philosophy cut out for them by their strengthened creative

minority. The multitudinous rationalizations of racial crime swallowed by the majority of White South Africans is nothing but the psychiatric treatment which isolates the criminal from the crime, which re-enforces a long legacy of latent and overt mental illness, and allows the patients to contemplate the white walls of their confinement in the serene delusion that their sanity is challenged only from the evil outside. Will the tribunal of history accord them the dispensation of the mentally ill, or will it punish them for the self-deception that desensitizes them to the meaning of their crimes?

Mark SEGAL

## Sholzberg...

(Continued from page 1)

The amendment was defeated as a result of another of Miss Sholzberg's tie-breaking votes. The original motion (to establish a committee of three...) was defeated 10-6.

Finally discussion was brought down to ratification of the *Daily* appointees. MacFadden said the proposed managing board possesses the qualifications for putting out a good paper and recommendations of the outgoing managing board have never been rejected, except on grounds of journalistic competence.

He said interrogation of the nominees would set a precedent. Frank Farago, Engineering representative, said Council should break precedent in this case, and asked that Gage be interviewed.

Arnold Aberman and Bob Vineberg questioned Gage on next year's editorial policy — Would you recognize the right of council to manage and control the *Daily* through you? If there is a disagreement with Council would you resign or modify your policy? Gage offered neutral replies. He said he would follow the terms of the constitution and precedents to date, and would treat individual disagreements as they come up.

He said news would be treated objectively and views opposite to *Daily* policy could be expressed in special features such as this year's Ivory Tower. He refused to submit a policy report before the paper starts publication because "the entire Managing Board formulates policy and I have not yet discussed it with the other members".

Vineberg said that any nominee runs on a platform and that Gage should be willing to state his policy. Gage said, "I am a journalist, not a politician".

Other Council business included approval of the budget presented by Finance Chairman Norman Segalowitz. The Philosophy Club, Arab Society, Camera Club, Handbook committee, Convocation, and *Sunac* all received Council funds.

## Alma Mater Fund

(Continued from page 4)

whether this attempt succeeded. Nevertheless, there are already indications that it did, because donations from those in their first year out of McGill have increased.

Five years from now there will be 45,000 living graduates. If each one gave \$1 per week, McGill's income would increase by almost 2.5 million dollars a year. That — as the man said — is not chicken feed.

Maybe, five years from now, Mr. Lesage and his friends will have lots of money and McGill

will get all she needs. The Graduates' Society doubts that this will happen. The Graduates' Society, playing safe and praying that it can do the job, is trying hard to build the Alma Mater Fund into a mammoth drive, supplying McGill with support she can depend on and use as she sees fit.

McGill will always be primarily an English language institution. Her voice and her supporters will always be in the position of bargainers from weakness. Only the Alma Mater Fund can give McGill any degree of independent confidence. The Undergraduate Relations Committee, the speakers and these articles ask you only to consider the problem today and to act when you have graduated.



# POETRY OF OUR TIME

(*Poetry of Our Time*, an introduction to twentieth-century poetry, including modern Canadian poetry. Edited by Louis Dudek. MacMillan, Toronto, hardcover \$2.95, paperback \$2.50).

Well, it's been done. Here's an anthology of poetry — 203 poems in all — covering the best of modern "Western" writing, including a thick section of Canadian writing, that does NOT have Pauline Johnson, Bliss Carman or Wilson Pugsley Macdonald. Louis Dudek has scored over the rednecks and the wool hats and the PTA and the CGIT. Praise be to him.

Not only that. But he includes 15 poems from six French language poets, complete with translations, good translations. Hopefully then, English Canada can listen to Gilles Vigneault's love lyrics — there are three of them here — and forget that Heavysege ever existed.

The anthology is aimed at Grade eleven, twelve and first year university; it has all sorts of useful potted biographies (Layton, we find, was "reputedly a good street-fighter as a boy") and the exercises at the back are unusually sane for a Canadian textbook. (Incidentally, the anthology has not been "commissioned" by anyone, whether textbook department or otherwise — it's just sitting around at the publishers, waiting for a home.)

It should be put in all schools immediately, not only for the wide and wise choice of representatively good poems, but also for Dudek's two introductions, one to the main section and one to the Canadian section. These two essays are marked by a maturity and briskness of approach that make previous efforts seem quite inadequate. And there's no talking down: "In Dylan Thomas, perhaps, we see the failure of poetry in its effort to redeem reality." Or again, "The more recent poets of French Canada bring their symbolic and visionary art to an explosive state of tension as their awareness of uncongenial reality presses upon them."

Faults: All of them arise from subjective differences of opinion; everyone wants to do his own anthology. So — I'm happy about Pauline not being in but unhappy about Wilfred Owen being out. And only one by Graves. And no MacDiarmid, no Kavanagh, no Day Lewis and no Berryman. Betjeman is mentioned in the introduction but doesn't get a place. And Edna St. Vincent Millay's candle should have been preferred to David Gascoyne's eeechhe homoing.

More seriously, perhaps, Dudek should have taken the bit between his teeth and gone the whole hog, if one can do those things together. The collection is called "Poetry of our time"; but it comes out as "Poetry of our place" as well. Why doesn't someone do an anthology that includes modern African, Chinese, Greek and Indonesian? Hikmet, Seferis, Neruda, two or three Soviet cats and end up with Dylan Bob rather than Dylan bach? Let's not be taken in by the Time-Life "Atlantic" culture swindle.

But that's another story. For the moment, this collection is the coolest ever. Oh, yes — another virtue — apart from no-Pauline, there's no sign of that Canadian military one every schoolboy knows, about being an airman and dying for your country and your wings scraping the face of god or some such christly nonsense, written by a kind of tamarack Rupert Brooke. I can't remember the name — anyway, Dudek hasn't bought it.

PDM

## NOW

Published every Friday by the McGill Daily, now is a political, social, and artistic review.

Co-editors: Judy Rebeck and Klara Horne

Photographer: Bill Baker

# I LOVE A PARADE

On a Saturday afternoon last October, 12,000 New Yorkers marched down Fifth Avenue in a protest demonstration over the war in Viet Nam. As a newspaper reader long fascinated by the coverage such behaviour gets in the Hearst newspapers, I eagerly awaited the next day's *New York Journal-American*. But what disappointment! Instead of the high-spirited patriotism I so enjoyed and had come to expect, the *Journal* managed only a routine sneer. To be sure, the word peace was in quotation marks and the running story was skilfully slanted in favour of the heckling, egg-throwing spectators along the parade route. But, on the whole, the performance was dismayingly bland. What was wrong at the *Journal*? Had "New York's liveliest, most informative newspaper" lost its sense of public duty?

It seemed so. But all along, the men at the *Journal* had wisely recognized that words alone simply were not an adequate response to an anti-war parade. What was needed, of course, was a counter-parade. Exactly two weeks later, along with a Queens city councilman named Matthew J. Troy, the *Journal-American* sponsored just such a stirring event.

The next day, I picked up the *Journal* with great anticipation. And from the moment I read the streamer across the top of page one, I knew my faith would be gloriously restored. "TO VIETNIKS... OH, SAY, CAN YOU SEE," it advised, over an 8-column picture of the five flag-bearing Congressional Medal of Honor winners who led the march. This was the Hearst I knew and loved. "The Big Parade — A Big Point," said the two-column head over the running story. It carried no fewer than five bylines.

Helen Sutton, Alfred Robbins, John Weisberger, Seymour Spector, and Ara Piatro — and the lead produced by this committee would have made the late master of San Simeon rejoice. It read: "Shoulders squared, heads up, hearts filled with pride in their country and its commitment to freedom — 65,000 star-spangled New Yorkers swung down Fifth Avenue yesterday in a massive and memorable demonstration of support for America's fighting men in Vietnam."

The *Journal* then turned to the hard news by devoting the next six paragraphs to a close, analytical examination of the number of marchers and spectators. The 65,000 figure, according to the *Journal*, was arrived at by Councilman Troy after consultation with parade marshals. The police, always weak in arithmetic, estimated the number of paraders at 40,000, then "somehow" revised the figure down to 25,000. That figure, Councilman Troy was quoted as saying, was "wrong and premature."

That issue settled (if a bit inconclusively), the *Journal* went on for forty-four more public-spirited paragraphs, noting at one point that "coming as it did, just two weeks after 10,000 Vietniks cavorted along Fifth Avenue in dismal disarray, yesterday's parade was four times as large and stood as a sharp repudiation of that small but noisy minority which would have us cut and run from Red aggression in Vietnam."

The *Journal* waited until the fortieth paragraph of the main story to report that during the parade a dozen marchers broke ranks to punch up a spectator who had been picketing the counter-demonstration. Actually, according to the third paragraph of *The New York Times* parade story, "five persons, including a policeman, were injured when burly longshoremen and veterans left the line of march to attack those who voiced anti-war viewpoints."

The *Journal* also failed to note anywhere in its coverage that William Buckley, Jr., one of its own columnists and then the Conservative Party's candidate for mayor of New York, was in the reviewing stand and played a major role in the parade. "Yellow Buckley buttons were abundant on the lapels of the marchers," reported the *New York Herald Tribune*, "and at times the parade seemed to be a Buckley rally as passing units chanted his name and cheered."

Some cynics have suggested that the *Journal* intentionally ignored Buckley because it was supporting Abraham Beame, the Democratic candidate, for mayor. "(Buckley) gets a fairer shake in every paper in town than he does in the (*Journal*), the temple of his true faithful. We are all sinners working for sinners, but, by heaven, that management makes even me feel virtuous," wrote the *World-Telegram's* Murray Kempton in a column assessing the *Journal's* parade coverage. Kempton, of course, IS A SOREHEAD.

RICHARD POLLAK.

(Reprinted from the *Columbia Journalism Review*).



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by Glenayr

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# the news in review

by ELLY ALBOIM and MARC RABOY

The first term belonged to the left-wing activists but the second was appropriated by right-wing reaction... McCoubrey, Aberman and McLean formed the new executive and the second referendum proposing our entry into UGEQ was defeated... campus said no to the Viet Nam protest but 2,000 faithfuls braved the sub-zero weather anyway... Max Ferro had the Daily called up on the carpet again and once more the oldest college daily in Canada emerged victorious... Public Address, put out by the Information and Public Relations Bureau appeared twice to acquaint campus with some of the new Students' Council committees and to present the executive candidates' platforms...

The McGill Daily stunned campus with the announcement that Sharon Sholzberg had been re-elected by a write-in vote and a \$50 fee hike was in the offing... Model Parliament staggered on after the much-ballyhooed Drink-A-Thon with the NDP winning 18 seats and 30% of the votes... CTCM

came through surprisingly strong, winning nine seats... Only half as many people voted this year as last and CTCM was the only party to increase its popular vote... The New Democrats imported Robert Cliche to tout their party, the PCs brought in Davie Fulton, the Grits had Eric Kierans, CTCM waffled with P. Stephen Marcovitz and the YCL red-dogged Sam Walsh...

Tino was fired by Burns and

27,000 technical students all over Quebec went on strike and won concessions from the provincial government demonstrating the strength of the student syndicalist movement in this province... And yet when the grants distribution was announced, it was the university administrations that led the battle...

Winter Carnival coasted through its three-day spectacle

the Birks Trophy and Harvard copped the intercollegiate debating tourney... Terminating another successful season the Debating Union was considering trips to Hawaii, the Philippines and Rochester... But the real carnival spirit was felt up at U de M where the mountain scavengers piked sundry hockey sweaters, then kidnapped AGEUM chief Michel Pelletier and our own Sharon Sholzberg and had the couple march,

plug Expo... The Mikado, King of Siam and The Lark were presented along with four O'Neil plays and several Sandwich Theatre productions... The Film Society announced a Spring Series and along with the ASUS co-sponsored a showing of the entire Captain Marvel series at a mammoth TGIF...

Sharon Sholzberg unveiled the talent in the family... Her kid sister, Melanie, danced her heart out at another of the Friday smashes... Campus Chest held a Go-Go dance and mailed letters to every student in an attempt to raise \$5,000 for Muscular Dystrophy...

## t'was the year that...

was later rehired as the whole affair was termed a misunderstanding... Later both the Burns staff and the Union porters and maintenance men were unionized... Gyula Imre wandered pennilessly into the Daily offices and through a series of published pleas received considerable financial support... UGEQ accused the MLP of trying to infiltrate TEQ...

led by Queen Judy Woods... 25 contortionists packed into an Austin 850 and were each awarded \$5... What some people will do for money... and the Daily won the annual Toilet Bowl tilt for the 74th consecutive year, proving that it can beat the SC on the playing field as well as across the broad mahogany... the Redmen defeated Les Carabins for

handcuffed, up the aisle at a mock marriage...

The SC and the Senate had a historic first joint meeting... it may be a sign of things to come or things to go...

Forge and Fig Leaf appeared to mixed reviews... The Red & White production of HAFTA made it to Moyse Hall but no further in its attempt to

It's about that time of year... the three bares are about to spend another season au naturel... the old biology building is slowly being demolished... 39 days to exams...

AND — Lionel Chetwynd followed Saeed Mirza into the demi-monde of semi-retirement.

## the politicians agitated

by IRWIN BLOCK and JUDY REBICK

Political activism came to a climax this year at McGill with the rapid polarization of strong left and right-wing movements. Even the little student could not remain uncommitted.

As things now stand, the small group of right-wingers that originally tried to unseat Patrick MacFadden as Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily has mushroomed into a powerful and well-organized lobby with its own journal. It now wields considerable power in student government.

The left wing, although controlling this year's executive, lost battle after battle to the non-activist opposition.

When students returned from the month-long Christmas recess, they were confronted with the second referendum on McGill's membership in UGEQ.

As in the first, a heavy turnout at the polls indicated the concern with which the problem was approached. But, once again, McGill students refused to join their French-Canadian counterparts in a union.

Observers saw it as another manifestation of racism and the irrational denial of the reality of Quebec in the post-Duplessis era.

In apparent confirmation of the charges of racism, the same students who voted against UGEQ ostensibly because of its leftist line elected an NDP government to head Model Parliament.

The NDP campaigned and won on a platform of radical socialism that was as left as anything the YCL could offer. The McGill NDP platform called

for the nationalization of industry, banks, insurance, finance and loan companies, as well as advocating extensive social reforms.

Still smarting from the UGEQ defeat, Council first supported then sheepishly withdrew from

a demonstration against American aggression in Viet Nam.

Notwithstanding, thousands of students and workers marched in the U.S. consulate in freezing weather. At a rally that same day, speakers denounced the American policy.

But in the key contest — elections for the executive of the Students' Society — the right emerged victorious. President-elect Jim McCoubrey campaigned on a non-activist platform.

The vote was close, apparently

reflecting the uncertainty of the majority opinion on activism.

Meanwhile, repeated attempts to force MacFadden to resign failed.

In one celebrated case, MacFadden was raked over the coals for an article which appeared in the Daily concerning the emergence of the New Right.

At the conclusion of a tense Council meeting, MacFadden managed to convince Council that the case of the flint-eyed heroes was beyond their jurisdiction.

The final confrontation between MacFadden and Council took place last Wednesday night. An attempt to block the ratification of the incoming Managing Board failed. The Daily won this last battle but the war is not yet over.

The battle lines are drawn. Next year will undoubtedly see continuous conflict between the now established Right and the opposing Left.

Although almost every constructive move that student leaders tried to make was blocked, they did manage to destroy the apathy that has so long plagued this campus. This year McGill saw unprecedented student activism and interest. It was a memorable year.



**STUDENT ACTIVISM:** This scene was repeated many times in the past year as open meeting after open meeting was held on various issues, nearly all of them political. The simple process of collecting 300 names on a petition calling for an open meeting was taken advantage of by all who wished their voices to be heard.



# what's what

(Continued from page 8)

## DAYS OF PROTEST

The Committee for Peace and Self-Determination in Viet Nam, the organizer of the February 18 demonstration and protest rally, re-affirmed Wednesday night its decision to organize a Quebec contingent for the Viet Nam demonstration in Ottawa, March 26.

The march, which will be coordinated with the world-wide International Days of Protest on March 25 and 26, is also backed by the Quebec New Democratic Youth.

The demonstration call, which will be issued this weekend by the New Democrats, will attempt to mobilize support around the basic demands of self-determination for the Vietnamese, an end to complicity and withdrawal of US troops.

The Ontario committee expects to draw more than 1,000 demonstrators from the Toronto area alone and will charter a train to carry the demonstrators to Ottawa.

## THEOLOGICALS FOR FOOD

The Theological Undergraduate Society has decided to give up its annual spring banquet in

favour of sending funds to fight famine in Basutoland.

Basutoland was recently designated an area of extreme poverty and hunger by the United Nations.

Additional contributions for this cause may be sent to Brian Prideau, secretary-treasurer of the Theological Undergraduate Society, at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 3473 University St., or c/o Divinity Hall, 3520 University St.

## RHODESIAN SPEAKER

Aristone Chambati will speak on the Rhodesian crisis on Tuesday, March 15, at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom.

Chambati's address will be sponsored by the International Affairs Committee.

## POETRY SERIES

The eleventh volume in the McGill Poetry Series is soon to be released. "The Flaming Circle", by Jagdip Maraj, published by Professor Louis Dudek, will go on sale about March 21 in the University Book Store.

## FOLK FESTIVAL

The McGill Friends of Traditional Music is soliciting support from students willing to help establish a high calibre programme of traditional music.

Membership in the MFTM is free, and those interested in working on the programme are asked to contact the MFTM now, since work on the programme will have to be done during the summer. Further information is available from Bill Kaufman, 738-8431.

## NICKEL SCHOLARSHIP

Mackenzie Kwan, a second-year honours Math-Physics student, has been awarded an International Nickel Company Limited scholarship in Science.

This scholarship is one of 20 new four-year scholarships awarded to students in engineering, geology, geophysics, chemistry, physics, mathematics, mining and metallurgy at 20 Canadian universities.

## CONVOCATION

Three activities will highlight Convocation '66.

First will be Dean D. G. Brothwell of Christ Church Cathedral, who will deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, May 29 at 5 pm in Redpath Hall.

The Sermon will be followed by a wine and cheese party and a twilight concert by the RCAF band on lower campus.

The Ball and Banquet will be held on Monday night, May 30, in the Grand Salon of the Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel.

Tickets, priced at \$12, will soon be on sale at the Union Box Office.

## CUS EXECUTIVE

The new executive of the Commerce Undergraduate Society is Michael Laveel, President; Paul Brick, Vice-President; Malcolm King, Treasurer, and Bill Bailey and John Dorken, Secretaries.

## CSF SPEAKER

Wallace Nesbitt, MP, foreign policy critic for the Progressive Conservative Party, will address an open meeting sponsored by the Canadian Students for Free-

dom today at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom.

The purpose of the meeting is to present a "rational and positive approach" to the Viet Nam situation. Nesbitt will present his own views and those of his party about the conflict and will answer questions from the floor following his talk.

Also on the programme is a rendition by Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler of "The Ballad of the Green Berets" and distribution of "Peace through Victory" buttons.

## FACULTY FRIDAY

The Faculty of Music will present three NFB films tonight at Moyse Hall as part of the "Faculty Friday" series of lectures and concerts.

The films will include "Igor Stravinsky", "Glenn Gould — Off the Record" and "Glenn Gould — On the Record".

## EWBANK

Major-General Robert W. Ewbank will deliver an address next the McConnell Engineering Building Thursday at 1 pm in Room 304 of ing.

Ewbank is the President of the Fellowship of National Officers' Christian Unions, and the newly-elected President of the British Officers' Christian Union.

B. B. Dhar

## Letters...

(Continued from page 4)  
has so far suffered aggression three times from our neighbouring countries, the mention of which I need not make as it is evident to the whole world by now.

No doubt there is a majority of Muslims in Kashmir but that does not make it a part of Pakistan in any way. India has 60 million Muslims. The Indian people are carved to live in Democracy which they have been keeping up to the expectations of the world.

Mr. Kazi seems to have concentrated only on the darker part of Kashmir but did not mention a single word about the tremendous progress she has made in the past 18 years. If there is anybody interested in this, I challenge that he come and discuss with me on any thing regarding Kashmir or its people.

In the end I might remind the people that Kashmir is an integral part of India and nobody can separate it from the Indian Union. We the Kashmiris are proud to be part of the world's largest Democracy.

# Spring Series

Membership to the Spring Series of Films presented by the McGill Film Society are still available at the Box Office, University Centre.

Price \$1.75 per Membership.

May 13, 14 — 8½ — Fellini

May 20, 21 — Through a Glass Darkly — Bergman

May 27, 28 — Loneliness of a Long Distance Runner

— Richardson

June 3, 4 — Red Desert — Antonioni

June 10, 11 — Dr. Strangelove — Kubrick

June 24, 25 — Jules et Jim — Truffaut

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Don't forget CORONET your photographer.

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### WANTED

SUMMER STAFF: We require Waterfront Director, Unit Heads, Specialty and Group Counsellors. Call 861-4450 or write: GREEN ACRES COUNTRY DAY CAMP, 4381-8th Street Chomedey.

PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENT wanted as tutor to Undergraduate learning theory — Hull, Skinner, Estes. \$5 per hour. 935-8472 or 486-1565.

NEW YORK. Travelling to New York May 2 or 3. Need Ride. Will share expenses. Phone David: 681-5689.

GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIPS IN CHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY. Teaching and research assistantships leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. available 1966. Modern labs, excellent facilities, wide variety of research projects. Teaching assistantships \$3400 plus travel and waiver of fees. Research assistantships from \$2800. Apply Head, Department of Biochemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

HELP needed in MATH 224 (Calculus I). Call 845-7747 (any time) or RE. 9-4815 after 7.

McGill People for Low-Cost Charter Flight to London, England. Leaving May, return Mid-June. Information call: 748-9214 after 6 pm.

### MISCELLANEOUS

APARTMENT SUBLET: 634 Prince Arthur Street West, Apartment 1. \$65 monthly, furnished. Contact Mr. Martin, Telephone 844-8226 after 3.

SUMMER BARGAIN, Sublet, May 15-September 15, large, 4½-room apartment, well furnished, TV, 3660 Hutchison, Apartment 16. Call 288-6932.

MORALITY in Poland Discussed Today. OBS-CENTRIES in Polish Literature. Read All about it in the ISA Forum — "Millennium Issue" — Monday, March 14.

SUBLET: JULY-AUGUST. Option to renew in September. 4½-room furnished apartment. \$80/month. University-Prince Arthur. 849-8237 after 3 pm.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST: Essays, Term Papers, Theses, etc. Fast and Accurate. Call 681-9722, Mrs. Hozar.

Pre-Medical Society: World Famous and Acclaimed Neurologist: DR. WILDER PENFIELD, Honorary President of the McGill Pre-Medical Society, will speak on MEDICINE IN RED CHINA 1 pm, Wednesday, March 16, Room S-1-4. Remember date, time and place.

SOCIOLOGY-ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY: Election Meeting for next year's executive. Monday, March 14, 1 pm. Leacock 738.

SUMMER ROOMS Available at K.R.T. Fraternity, 3511 Peel, Starting May 1. Phone Mike Bedford: 844-4777.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Anyone wishing to work with Next Year's Executive should contact Saul: 747-4923 Evenings. Freshmen welcome.

SUMMER ROOMS AVAILABLE: PSI Upsilon Fraternity, 3429 Peel Street, May 1 to September 15. \$10 per Week. 849-9928 or 845-5476.

M.O.C. SQUARE DANCE: Union Ballroom, 8:15 pm, Friday, March 11. Also FOLK SINGING with The Mavericks.

TERM PAPERS? EXAMS? Use the Non-Current Issues of the Christian Science Monitor available University Centre near Ticket Counter.

TO SUBLET: May to September: 3½-room apartment on Durocher, 5 minutes from Campus. Call 845-4750 after 5 pm.

DEBATING UNION ELECTIONS. Tuesday, March 15, 1 pm. Deadline for applications: Monday, March 14, Noon. Non-voting members invited to voice their views.

Book on DEBATE TECHNIQUE still on sale for \$1.50 in the Debating Union Office between 1-2 and 4-6 pm.

BUDDY KAYE Orchestras Reg'd orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions. Telephone 748-8370 or 744-2042.

GIRL to share apartment with same beginning May. Close and Cheap. Call 937-7654.

Rooms for rent during the summer. (Double or Single). Phone Rick Gordon, 3492 Peel, 844-7527, any time.



THE  
MACDONALD  
LASSIE



# Creative Minorities & the Criminal State

It is instructive to observe that modern class structures still retain vestiges of the original model of the Greek city-state. This, by and large, conforms to the principle of the creative minority, according to which a society is mobilized around prevalent ideas by an enterprising leadership group who have the ability to crystallize and enshrine the philosophy and social order necessary to materialize their own interests, and the interests of those who collaborate with them.

The Greek city-state represented an ideal democratic order for those who were citizens, something else for those who were not. The characteristic features of the Greek order were consumption of leisure, creative thought, idealization of form, and a servile base which accepted servitude as its inescapable lot.

The Roman system was similar except for the fact that it was based on military discipline and conquest. In the absence of this dynamic factor, decay set in. The upsurge of new religions which did not share the philosophy of the rulers undermined the Roman system and hastened its decay by replacing it with a feudal system.

Feudalism distinguished itself by the inherent contradic-

tions which flowed from the very philosophy on which it was based. Men were equal in the eyes of God, yet everyone had a static role, passively accepted, no matter how lowly it may have happened to be. Power was united with responsibility — noblesse obliged. The system remained in perfect harmony as long as the rulers agreed upon their respective rights. But given the large number of minor lords and principalities, the King could not always assert his authority over the system. Envy and ambition divided regimes and the strength of the feudal lords posed a serious threat to the position of the monarchy. The emergence of enterprising underdogs whose power lay not in manorial possessions but in material wealth catalysed this process of challenge to the position of the monarch. The material wealth of the underdogs resulted from trade in luxury items. Trade prospered in a secure and stable climate, willingly provided by feudal lords who understood the value of wealth in their plans to conquer and subdue other pretenders.

Thus the element of upward mobility was introduced as merchants ushered in the new age of commercial capitalism. They became the new creative minority. They

re-interpreted the heavenly order, since the one flowing from the feudal structure was inimical to their existence as a new creative minority. Bible reading was no longer a monopoly of the Scholastics, but became a means toward individual revelation. The pursuit of riches assumed an important role among the Protestants as these riches were, after all, a reward from heaven for their austerity. Thus the foundations of modern capitalism were laid in the decay of the feudal order, and a re-interpretation of religion stressed the individual and justified accumulation.

A study of the structure of historical Bantu society in South Africa reveals a strikingly similar pattern. The creative minority in this society consisted of the council immediately surrounding the chief. This council was composed of elders and occasionally of young men reputed for social responsibility and prominence in the community. All actions of the chief were strictly regulated by the council and if necessary by every male in the tribe. The main characteristics of this creative minority were the consumption of leisure and communal ownership of land allotted to every male who had a family. The savings of the community consisted in

the increase of the number of cattle and in the bountiness of the land. The produce from the land was kept individually but a percentage was contributed to the chief who held it in trust. The chief used these holdings to facilitate the entry of new citizens into the tribe by providing them with an initial endowment of cattle, produce, and land. This analysis is of purely historical interest as its evolution was destroyed by the advent of the colonial era.

In South Africa the colonial era assumed a form of the Greek City State in its class structure, a similarity with the Roman era in terms of military dynamism (which in this case manifested itself internally rather than externally) and similarity with the Feudal era of Western Europe both in its re-interpretation of religion, and evolution of creative minority groupings.

By virtue of their commercial and industrial prowess, the English invaders were for a long time at the pinnacle of the South African political structure. The numerically superior Afrikaners (South African whites of Dutch extraction) successfully challenged the English order. A creative minority of Afrikaners (the Broederbund) saw its way to ascendancy by manoeuvring itself into a position of political domination from which it could assert its ideology on the entire population and whittle down the financial strength of the English. Afrikanerdom's creative minority perceived a threat from above and a threat from below, thus placing it in a position of insecurity which was doubtless a factor in the fanaticism of its outlook and actions.

The threat from below consisted of the numerically superior African masses whose creative minority (educated professional classes) challenged the social economic, and political monopoly imposed by the European invaders. The threat from above consisted of the financially superior English South Africans.

It ingeniously destroyed both threats. It crystallized the philosophy of the master race (Oswald Pirow, François Malan and Hendrik Verwoerd were ardent students of National Socialism in Germany) with all the privileges implied therein. It was easy to per-

suaude the Afrikaner proletariat as well as the English South Africans of their racial superiority. So they allied themselves with their Anglo-Saxon arch-enemies in both of whose interest it was to suppress the challenge from below — the Africans. Pass laws, the Detention Act, Bantu education (which prepares the African for an inferior role in society), job reservation, land redistribution (which isolates the Africans into arid reserves), segregation of all facilities and the brutal destruction of all forms of African political organization figure in this massive and largely successful effort. To soothe their consciences and impress the outside world they propagated the myth of separate but equal development, justified on the grounds that people of different background and different colour must develop along their own lines. The claim is phony because the entire economic structure created by the English and Afrikaners depends upon the supply of servile black labour for its existence. In the interest of the Europeans, the Africans must not be allowed to form a separate economic order, or to assume equality with their masters.

Thus the security of English South Africa (the commercial tycoons of the feudal type) is insured by its allegiance to the Afrikaner creative minority (the feudal lords), which goes to any length to maintain its ascendancy in the name of a curious White Christian Civilization in which not all men are equal. Afrikanerdom has caused the English to depend upon the Afrikaans' army for security, while its various government agencies quietly build a huge public industrial sector, thus adding a monetary buttress to Afrikaner political might, and eliminating the financial dominance of its English allies. It has re-interpreted religion to read that Afrikaners legitimately assume the function of the chosen race where the Hebrews left off (ignoring the fact that in Judaic tradition the chosen race was never the master race). Its divine mission is to maintain the holy institution of White Civilization on African soil.

Thus a feudally stratified social structure on racial lines, with a privileged citi-

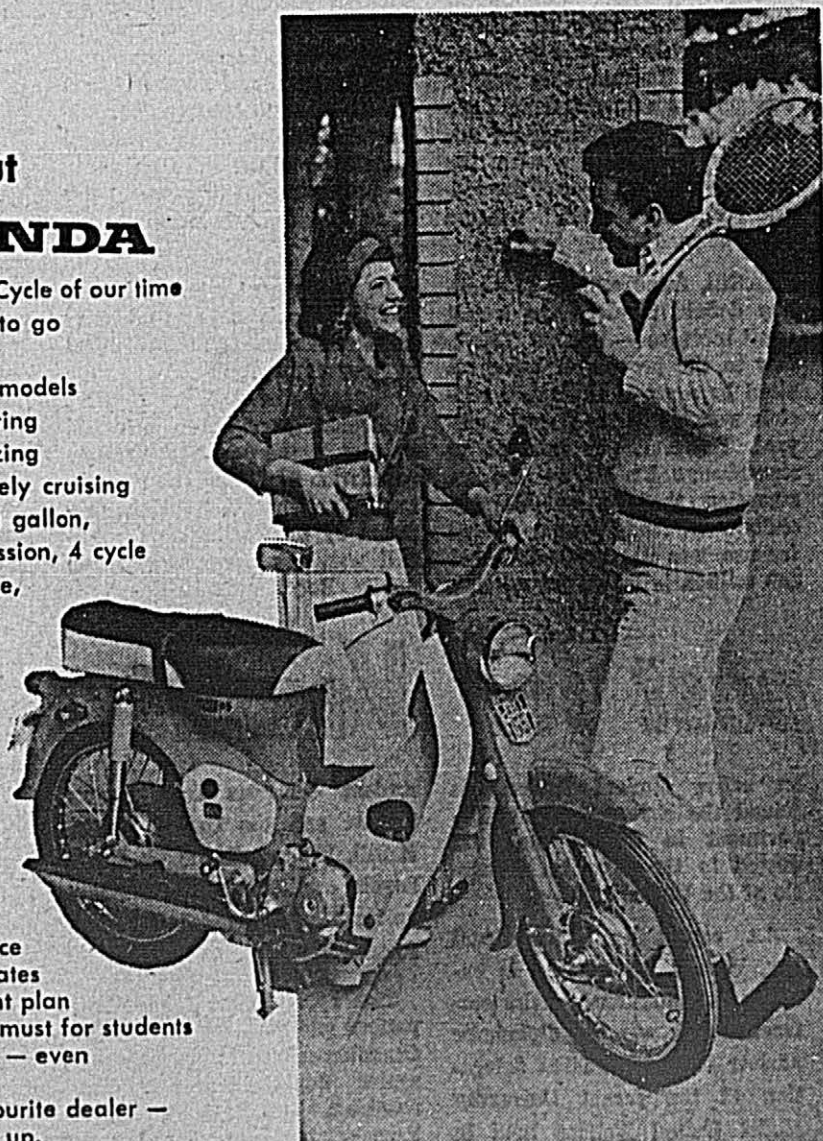
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## Free education by 1972

## Quebec toughens university stand

The Lesage government this year has taken a tougher stand towards the universities and students in the province and has provided strong criticism of its education policies.

Chief target of criticism has been Paul Gérin-Lajoie, the Minister of Education and a leading authority on constitutional law. Presently on his third province-wide tour to hammer home to the taxpayers the need for educational reforms at all levels, the Minister is emphasizing primary and secondary education and an expanded adult education programme to bring Quebecers out of their rural training background.

by AARON SARNA  
Newsfeatures Editor

The needs of university students and administrations have been cold-shouldered, because the government feels they come last on its list of priorities. The thinking of the provincial government is directed towards modernizing Quebec's educational system to a level achieved by other Canadian provinces, notably Ontario. University education is being de-emphasized in the meantime.

## 1972 target

By 1971-1972, the government believes it will have accomplished the quiet revolution in the educational sphere, and will have enough financial resources to satisfy the burgeoning needs of the province's universities. This means guaranteeing the universities tax funds to obviate operational deficits and charging students tuition fees.

McGill University, as well as its sister institutions of higher learning, agree completely with free education and governmental subsidization. The only fear in university circles is that the high standards of university training and academic freedom may be jeopardized as a result. And such misgivings are not unfounded, especially if seen in the light of the



## EDUCATION MINISTER

Paul Gérin-Lajoie is greeted by reporters outside his office following an important meeting with senior civil servants on the budgetary allocations to Quebec's universities.

recent government grants to the universities.

## Grant cuts

Whereas the Education Department had slashed the \$52,000,000 budget recommended for the province's six universities by its own ad hoc committee, composed of 6 university representatives and 3 civil servants, and headed by Germain Gauthier, the universities became the instruments of governmental financial control — a subtle form of control but unavoidable.

Figures released by the Minister of Education show that the amount of funds allocated for university capital expenditures in 1966-67 is \$44,466,000 a substantial boost from this year's \$35,450,000. However, it is below the figure recommended by the ad hoc committee, which took into

account the budgetary needs of the universities, and had based its recommendations on the belief that Quebec would add the federal educational grant of \$17,500,000 to its university allocation funds. Instead, only half of this amount was contributed; the other half was earmarked for highway construction with the province contending that the federal grant was unconditional and could be used for any purposes.

McGill, faced with a \$3.5 million deficit, received the lowest grant increase — \$98,000. This is now in the process of being revised by a group of finance officials working under Marcel Casavant. However, the attempt to shortchange McGill on the assumption that its considerable endowment funds were unlimited for use, was ill-conceived. About \$80 million is frozen for specific

areas, allowing McGill to cover its deficit by the small percentage of funds donated unconditionally. The government has left the impression across Canada that its grant to McGill was a discriminatory decision, and another effort on its part to weaken English-French relations. Cynical political pundits claim the move was purely a shrewd plot to garner votes in an expected provincial election this year.

In a statement released by the McGill Association of University Teachers following the Provincial government's fund grants, the professors stated that "McGill's announced grant bears no logical relation to the unanimous recommendation of the ad hoc committee." What the exact amount proposed by the committee for McGill was, has never been made public. But it was in line with

McGill's needs, as University officials have suggested. One result of the episode has been the request by Rector Roger Gaudry of l'Université de Montréal for the establishment of a permanent committee for the study of university budgets; all universities are supporting this move.

## Student disaffection

If university administrations have had a nightmarish hassle with Quebec, university students have had more than their share of disappointments. Faced with increased tuition fees at Laval and l'Université de Montréal, and a new loan-bursary system, university students are divided in their organization and aims.

L'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec (UGEQ) has decided to compromise with Gérin-Lajoie's public statements at the Université de Sherbrooke last February 12 that "free education is unlikely until 1972 — I'm sure it won't come before that date because the financial resources of the province are limited." UGEQ is pressing for beefed-up loan assistance, while the student council at U de M is demanding immediate free education or else it will mobilize a general student strike. McGill Students' Council Chairman Jim McCoubrey is also calling for increased student aid but is unlikely to join in a province-wide demonstration. Gérin-Lajoie is more preoccupied with free education for the pre-university school levels whose population is to increase from 350,000 to 700,000 in 1971. Education Department projections put the number of university students at 48,000; this the Department foresees, will rise to 80,000 by 1979.

## Free education aim

While still proclaiming free university education as the objective of the Liberal government of Quebec, Gérin-Lajoie is concentrating on making available the maximum amount of funds to the maximum amount of students. The universities, to their credit, have long had a generous student aid service. But the government and universities cannot but make stop-gap progress in this field.

The picture looks black, but it has been that way before. By the end of March, McGill will receive a re-adjusted financial subsidy from the government, although Laval and Université de Montréal have little hope. The final volume or fourth edition of the Parent Royal Commission Report on Education in the Province of Quebec will also be released at the end of the month. It will deal primarily with university financing and confessionality in schools. Final plans for the new loan-bursary system will be made public, and the Duff-Berdaahl Commission investigating the composition of the governing bodies of Canadian universities will be releasing its report. The quiet revolution is still in full swing.

## Finance post for Vennat

Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp has appointed a young French Canadian as his special assistant, believed to be the first time since Confederation that a Minister of Finance has done so.

He is Michel Vennat, a law graduate from the Université de Montréal in 1963, who was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford where he studied political economy.

He studied law at the University of Toronto and was

an active student leader. He joined the External Affairs Department in Ottawa and was posted to the Canadian delegation at the United Nations.

An expert in international law, Vennat participated in numerous international affairs conferences. He was the diplomatic advisor to the Canadian delegation at the recent University Model United Nations held in Montreal, which hosted some 150

student delegates from across Canada and the United States. McGill, l'Université de Montréal, Loyola, and Sir George Williams universities sponsored the conference.

The appointment follows the pattern laid down by the French-Canadian cabinet ministers whose senior deputies are English-speaking. Vennat is the third French-Canadian to be assigned to the Minister of Finance.

